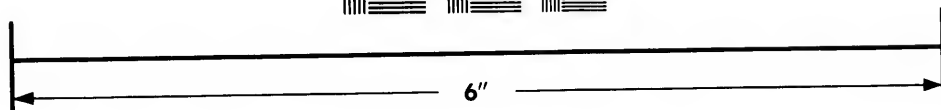
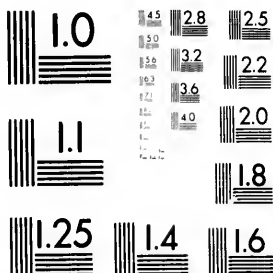
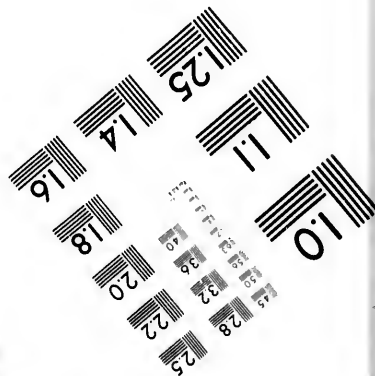
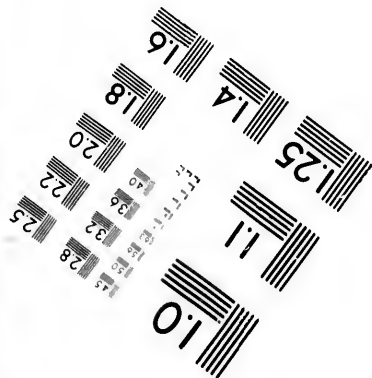


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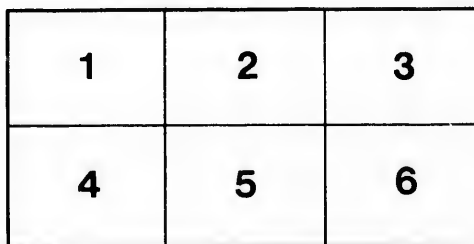
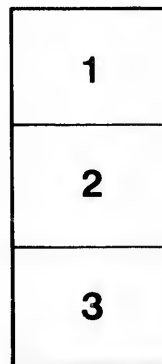
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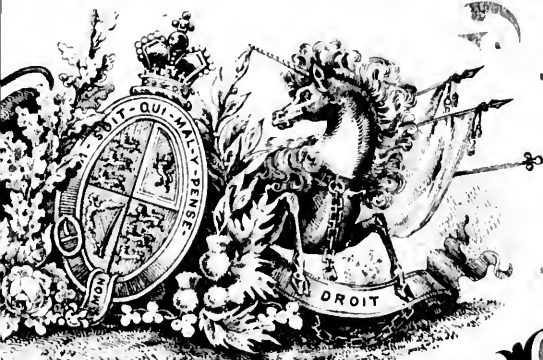
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HISTORICAL MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF



Province of Ontario Geographical Map OF ONTARIO

Prepared by
The EARL DUFFERIN, K.P.K.C.B. Gov. General.

FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS BY AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
C.R. ALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEER.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX

The counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, on account no doubt of their position in the country were formerly included in what was known as the Midland district. They front the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, extending a considerable distance westward from its estuary, the Bay of Quinte. The extent of the united counties is fifty-six miles in width, and is bounded on the south by the mighty St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte, on the north by the Mohawaka River, on the east by the counties of Leeds and Lanark and on the west by the county of Hastings.

The county of Frontenac was doubtless named after the founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada, Count de Frontenac, whose name will always have a prominent place in Canadian history. Although he was the founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada, he was in no way associated with the discovery of this country. Touching this subject the honor of its discovery seems to be claimed by several parties. John Cabot sailed from the port of Bristol, England, in May, 1497, and following very nearly the same course now pursued by vessels making the voyage from Great Britain to North America, discovered, on the 26th of June, in the same year, the island of Newfoundland, which he named St. John's in honor of the day. After a brief stay here he continued his westerly course and arrived off the coast of Labrador on the third day of the following month. If this be correct, as asserted by some historians, Cabot had the honor of being the first discoverer of our country, which as it is said, was not seen by Columbus until thirteen months afterwards.

Count de Frontenac belongs the honor, however, of overcoming the most formidable difficulties, enduring the most severe hardships, and finally, of seeing his adventurous course crowned with signal success. That he had gained great distinction there can be no doubt, as we find he had attained to the rank of brigadier-general, while he was honored with the confidence of his sovereign, who trusted him with the most important instructions in regard to this new country. On coming to Canada, he was to secure by all means the aggrandizement of France. Immigration in large numbers from that country was strictly prohibited; he was, therefore, to seek the increase of population in New France (as Canada was then called) by inducing early marriages, and to this day it is a singular fact, the rate of increase by birth among the French is considerably greater, that is, in this country, than with the Anglo-Saxon. De Frontenac was to foster agriculture in all its forms, by raising stock and cultivating the land; he was to afford every facility to increase fishing operations and the trade abroad, and he was intrusted to adopt measures to construct a highway between Canada and Acadia—a plan which is now only about to be accomplished in the Intercolonial Railroad. His instructions were very explicit as regards his procedure with the Jesuits and Recollets, and he was charged to "administer justice with the strictest impartiality." The colony being at peace, Frontenac's chief difficulty was in dealing with the Church, and he found it necessary to take high-handed steps to bring the clergy into subjection to the state. There had been for years a struggle with respect to the liquor traffic among the Indians, the bishops being opposed to it, while the Government unluckily favored it, notwithstanding its debasing, degrading, and soul-destroying tendencies, merely for the purpose of increasing the trade in furs. The dissensions between the parties became so great, and representations to the home authorities so numerous and vehement, that Frontenac and the Intendant were both recalled in 1682. During the incumbency of De Frontenac, explorations had been continued in the West, and the fort at Cataragui had been fully established, and the Mississippi had been discovered by Pere Marquette and M. Joliet, in 1673. That same year Frontenac set out, on the 23rd of June, from Montreal, with an expedition for Cataragui, arriving there 12th of July. There was at this time a gentleman named Robert Cavalier de La Salle, a native of Rouen, who had come to Canada when a young man, full of a project for securing a road by a northwestern passage to China. He was evidently a man of considerable tact, ability, and energy, although his conclusions were often far from being correct; his means were slender, yet by some means or other he managed to secure the favorable notice of Count de Frontenac, who regarded him as a man of sterling worth.

The establishment of a fort on the banks of the Cataragui took place on the 13th of July, 1673. Count de Frontenac's expedition consisted of one hundred and twenty canoes, two bateaux, and four hundred men. His object in building the fort, no doubt whatever, was to prevent the encroachments of the Iroquois. The following description of his entrance into the river Cataragui is extracted from a journal of his voyage to Lake Ontario:

"12th (July, 1673), broke up camp very early in the morning, and having proceeded till 10 o'clock, halted three hours to eat and rest. On approaching the first opening of the Lake the Count wished to proceed with more order than had been already done, and in line of battle. He accordingly arranged the whole fleet in this wise:

"Four squadrons, composing the vanguard, went in front and in one line. The two bateaux followed next. After this came Count de Frontenac, at the head of all the canoes of his guards, of his staff, and of the volunteers attached to his person, having on his right the squadron from Three Rivers, and on his left those of the Hurons and Algonquins.

"Two other squadrons formed a third line, and composed a rear guard. "This order of sailing had not been adhered to for more than half a league when an Iroquois canoe was perceived coming with the Ahléé Use, who having met the Indians above the river Kalarakoué (Cataragui), and having notified them of the Count's arrival, they were now advancing with the captains of the Five Nations.

"They saluted the Admiral, and paid their respects to the decency of much joy and confidence, testifying in him the respect were under to him for sparing them the trouble of going to receive their submissions at the River Kalarakoué, at a suitable place to camp, as they were about signifying to him."

"After Count de Frontenac had replied to their civilities—him as guides, and conducted him into a bay about a can the entrance, which forms one of the most beautiful and bays in the world, capable of holding a hundred of the large sufficient water at the mouth and in the harbor, with a narrow sheltered from every wind that a cable is scarcely necessary. On the 13th of July, 1673, the fort was commenced, and it was finished, and De Frontenac left on the 25th for Montreal the foundation of the future city of Kingston."

The news of Marquette and Joliet's discovery of the 1671 created intense excitement in Canada, especially a sentiment that a person could go from Fort Frontenac, in Lake Ontario to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carry a league in length, where Lake Ontario communicates with the Gulf. Gladed with a desire to emulate these adventures, De La Salle's reference has already been made, petitioned His Majesty in 1674 for a grant of Fort Frontenac, four leagues of country on the border of Lake Frontenac, as it was then frequently called, in front, and the interjacent islands.

So intimately connected is the petition with the history of Canada, that our sketch would be utterly incomplete without we take the liberty to submit it to our readers without abridgement.

MEMOIR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT FRONTENAC

"The proposer, aware of the importance to the colony of the establishment of Fort Frontenac, of which he was somewhat, and desiring to employ his means and his life in its defence and for the augmentation of the country, offers to support the expense, and to reimburse its cost on the following conditions:

"That His Majesty be pleased to grant in seigniority to the said fort, four leagues of country along the border of the same, the two islands in front named Ganoungoussout, and (supposed to be Wolfe and Amherst Islands) and the islands with the same rights and privileges obtained hitherto by the land in the country in seigniority, with the right of fishing tenac and the adjoining rivers, to facilitate the support together with the command of said place and of said lake, and authority of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, on which condition the proposer will be bound:

"1st, To maintain the said fort; to place in a better state to keep a garrison there at least as numerous as that of Montreal, many as fifty or twenty laborers during the first two years till the land; to provide it with necessary arms, artillery, tools; and that so long as the proposer will command the said fort, and until some other persons be authorized by the Long Seal of the river St. Lawrence, through which said fort, without being charged with similar expense, or that to which the proposer will be obliged to incur for the said fort.

"2d, To repay Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor in Canada, the expense he incurred in the establishment of said fort, amounting to the sum of 12,000 or 13,000 livres, as proved by the statements thereof prepared.

"3d, To make grants of land to all those willing to set up their settlements will be in the condition required, and Regulations of the Sovereign Council of said country.

"4th, To attract thither the greatest number possible grant them land for villages and tillage; to teach them to produce them to lead lives more conformable to ours, as they begin to do with some success when he commanded there.

"5th, To build a church when there will be one hundred men, and to entertain one or two Recollet friars to perform service, and administer the sacraments there.

"6th, His Majesty accepting these proposals, is very pleased to grant to the proposer letters of noblesse, in consequence of his voyages and discoveries which he made in the country during the seven years he continually lived there, the service in the country, and those he will continue to render; an letters necessary to serve him as titles possessory to said country.

This petition was granted in the succeeding year, and an effect was issued by the King on the 13th May, 1675, a nobility issued to La Salle, and Fort Frontenac, with four adjacent country, was created a seigniority of Canada, and first seignior.

DECREE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSALS OF CAVALIER DE LA SALLE.

"FOURTH

"The King having caused to be examined, in his Council, the proposals made by Robert Cavalier, Sr., De La Salle, setting should please His Majesty to grant him, his heirs, successors,

ICAL SKETCH

OF THE

N.A.C., LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.

the Admiral, and paid their respects to him with eulogy and confidence, testifying to him the obligation they felt for sparing them the trouble of going further, and for commissions at the River Kalarakoni, which is a very rapid, as they were about signifying to him. Frontenac had replied to their civilities; they proceeded to conduct him into a bay about a cannon-shot from the fort, one of the most beautiful and agreeable harbors of holding a hundred of the largest ships, with the mouth and in the harbor, with a mud bottom, and very wind that is so much necessary for mooring. On July 1673, the fort was commenced, and on the 19th of De Frontenac left on the 27th for Montreal, leaving of the future city of Kingston."

Frontenac and Joliet's discovery of the Mississippi, in the excitement in Canada, especially as Joliet reports could go from Fort Frontenac, in Lake Ontario, in the Province of Mexico, there being only one carrying-place, half a day's journey, where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie, desire to emulate these adventures. De la Salle, to whom only been made, petitioned His Majesty, Louis XIV, of Fort Frontenac, four leagues of country along the Frontenac; as it was then frequently called, the two and the interjacent islands.

connected is the petition with the history of Frontenac sketch would be utterly incomplete without it; hence to submit it to our readers without abbreviation.

THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT FRONTENAC.

aware of the importance to the colony of Canada of the Fort Frontenac, of which he was some time in consulting to employ his means and his life in the King's ser- vices, and the augmentation of the country, offers to support it at his own expense, it cost on the following conditions, to wit: His Majesty is pleased to grant in signatory to the proposer leagues of country along the border of Lake Frontenac, in front named Ganoukousnet and Kaounesgo (olle and Anherst Islands) and the interjacent islets, rights and privileges obtained hitherto by those who hold in signatory, with the right of fishing in Lake Frontenac rivers, to facilitate the support of said fort, to command of said place and of said lake, under the orders of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant-General in the condition the proposer will be bound:

in the said fort; to place it in a better state of defence, there at least as numerous as that of Montreal, and as twenty laborers during the first two years to clear and provide it with necessary arms, artillery, and ammunition as the proposer will command there in His Majesty some other persons be authorized to settle above the river St. Lawrence, through which people pass to be being charged with similar expense, or to contribute the proposer will be obliged to incur for the preservation

Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Governor and nor in Canada, the expense he incurred for the establish- ment, amounting to the sum of 12,000 or 13,000 livres, as presents thereof prepared.

of land to all those willing to settle there in the said country; to allow them the trade (la traite) presents will be in the condition required by the Edicts of the Sovereign Council of said country.

to either the greatest number possible of Indians; to or villages and tillage; to teach them trades, and to in- volve more conformable to ours, as the proposer had some success when he commanded there.

a church when there will be one hundred persons; to either the greatest number possible of Indians; to or villages and tillage; to teach them trades, and to in- volve more conformable to ours, as the proposer had some success when he commanded there.

accepting these proposals, is very humbly suppli- cing the proposer letters of noblesse, in consideration of the services which he made in the country at his expense, as he continually lived there, the services he rendered and those he will continue to render; and all the other he will serve him as titles possessory to said signatory."

granted in the succeeding year, and a decree to that effect by the King on the 13th May, 1675, and a patent of La Salle, and Fort Frontenac, with four leagues of the land was created a signatory of Canada, and La Salle its

'CEPTING THE PROPOSALS OF ROBERT CAVAILIER DE LA SALLE.

"L'OMPREISE, 13th May, 1675.

caused to be examined, in his Council, the pro- poser Robert Cavalier, Sr., De la Salle, setting forth that if His Majesty to grant him, his heirs, successors, and assigns,

the fort called Frontenac, situate in New France, with four leagues of adjacent country, the islands named Ganoukousnet and Kaounesgo and the adjoining islets, with the right of hunting and fishing on said land, and in the lake called Ontario, or Frontenac, and circumjacent rivers; the whole by title of Fief, Signiory, and Justice, appeals from the judges of which will be to the Lieutenant-General of Quebec and the Government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of noblesse, he would cause considerable property he possesses in this kingdom to be transported to the said country of New France for the erection and establishment thereof of settlements, which may in the lapse of time, contribute greatly to the augmentation of colonies in said country. Said De la Salle offers to reimburse the sum of ten thousand livres, the amount expended for the construction of said Fort Frontenac; to keep in good order the said fort, and the garrison necessary for the defence thereof, which cannot be less than that of Montreal; to maintain twenty men during nine years for clearing the land which shall be conveyed to him; and until he shall have a church built, to keep a priest or friar to perform Divine service and administer the sacraments; which expenses, etc. the said De la Salle will defray at his sole cost and charges, until there be established above the Long Sault called Ganounesgo some individuals with similar grants to that he demands, in which case those who will have obtained said grants shall be bound to contribute to the said expenses in proportion to the land which will be granted to them; and having heard the report of Sieur Colbert, Counsellor of the King in his Royal Council, and Comptroller-General of Finances, His Majesty in Council has accepted, and does accept the said De la Salle's offers, both in consequence granted to him the property of the said fort called Frontenac, and four leagues of adjacent country, computing at two thousand toises each league, along the lakes and rivers above and below said fort, and half a league, or one thousand toises, inland; the island named Ganoukousnet and Kaounesgo and the adjacent islands, with the right of hunting and fishing on said Lake Ontario and circumjacent rivers. The whole by title of Fief, and in full Signiory and Justice; on condition that he cause to be conveyed immediately to Canada all the effects he possesses in this kingdom, which cannot be less than the sum of 10,000 livres in money or movables; that he produce a certificate from Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Lieutenant-General in said country; reimburse the sum of 10,000 livres expended in the construction of the said fort; put and maintain it in a good state of defence; pay and support the garrison necessary to defend it, which is to be equal at least to that of Montreal; likewise maintain twenty men during two years to clear the land, who shall not be otherwise employed during that time; cause a church to be erected within the first six years of his grant, and meanwhile to support a priest or friar for the administration of the sacraments; also, induce the Indians to repair thither, give them settlements, and form villages there in society with the French, to whom he shall give part of said land to be cleared, all which shall be cleared and improved within the time and space of twenty years, to be computed from the next 1676, otherwise His Majesty shall be at liberty, at the expiration of the said time, to dispose of the lands which shall not be cleared or improved. His Majesty wills that appeals from the judges (to be appointed by the said De la Salle within the limits of the said country conveyed by His Majesty) be to the Lieutenant-General of Quebec; and to that end His Majesty wills that all denotary and concessionary letters heretofore necessary be issued to the said De la Salle, together with those for the government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of noblesse for him and his posterity."

It will be seen from this document that His Majesty, the King, attached peculiar importance to the clearing of the lands contiguous to the fort, and there is little doubt De la Salle made very great improvements between the years 1675 and 1678. The following is a copy of a license he received to discover the western part of New France:

"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre; to our dear and well-beloved Robert Cavalier de la Salle, greeting: We have favorably received the most humble petition presented to Us in your name, to permit you to endeavor to discover the western part of New France; and We have the more willingly assented to that proposal, as there is nothing We have more at heart than the discovery of that country. We have every reason to expect from the application you have exhibited in clearing the lands We granted by the Arrêt of our Council of the 13th May, 1675, and letters-patent of the same date, in forming settlements on said lands, and in placing Fort Frontenac, wherof We have granted you the Signiory and Government, in a good state of defence. These and other causes Us moving herewith, We have permitted, and by these presents, signed by our hand, do permit you to labor in the discovery of the western part of New France; and for the execution of this undertaking to construct forts in the places you may think necessary, exhibited We will that you enjoy the same clause and conditions as of Fort Frontenac, according and conformably to our said letters-patent of the 13th May, 1675, which We have as far as necessary confirmed, and by these presents do confirm. We will that they be executed according to their form and tenor, on condition, nevertheless, that you complete this enterprise within five years, in default whereof these presents shall be null and void; and that you do not carry on any trade with the savages called Outaouas and others, who carry their beavers and other peltries to Montreal; that you perform the whole at your own expense and that of your associates, to whom We have granted as a privilege the trade in cibola skins. We command Count de Frontenac, our Governor and Lieutenant-General, and Sieur Duchesneau, Intendant of Justice, Police, and Finance, and the officers composing the Sovereign Council in

and country to and in the execution of these presents: for such is our pleasure.

Given at St Germain en Laye the 12th day of May 1682 and in reign the 5th

LOUIS.

GILBERT.

On receipt of this commission La Salle, together with Father Hennepin and the Chevalier de Front, set sail from Rochelle on the 14th day 1678 with thirty men, and arrived at Quebec about two months after wards, and proceeded at once to Fort Frontenac, and on the 19th November in the same year launched the first vessel that ever floated on the waters of Ontario and started immediately afterwards on that voyage of discovery which has made his name so famous in the world. In La Salle's absence and during his voyage, his discoverer created four hundred enemies, including M. de la Borne, who succeeded de Frontenac in the Government of Canada; and although Sieur de la Forest was left in charge of the fort, he took possession of it pretending, amongst other things, that La Salle had abandoned it. This will it be seen that in 1682 this unprincipled official requested Fort Frontenac.

M. de Belouville was appointed Governor of Canada in 1681, and on his arrival proceeded to Fort Frontenac with about 2000 troops, which in those days was considered a great force, and showed the very great importance attached to the maintenance of the fort at that time.

No events of any serious moment occurred at Fort Frontenac until July 1687, when the same governor was guilty of an act of treachery which not only reflected eternal disgrace upon his name, but was the inevitable cause of embroiling the country in a war with the Five Nation Indians, of the tribe called Gansevoines and Kouteis. He invited them to the fort to confer with him, and then seizing about forty or fifty men and about eighty women and children took them as prisoners, sent them to Montreal, whence they were forwarded to France.

Fort Frontenac was besieged in 1687 for one month by the Indians, who were unsuccessful. In 1694 it was blown up and abandoned by the French, who found it inconvenient to maintain the fort at so great a distance from Montreal. The fort was then under the command of Sieur de Valmorel, and the order for its destruction was given by M. de Beaujeu, much to the disgust of M. de Frontenac, who succeeded him in the government.

In August 1695, M. de Frontenac caused the fort to be rebuilt, and sent seven hundred men there to complete the work. This scheme was strenuously opposed by M. de Champlain, then Intendant, but notwithstanding the efforts put forth by him, he had no effect upon de Frontenac, and he subsequently had the satisfaction of learning that the King and his minister had approved of the course he had pursued.

The re-building and re-establishing of the fort cost about 12,000 livres (\$3000) a large sum in those days. The precise position of the fort is not now known, but from the existence of a manuscript published in 1828 under the direction of the Library and Historical Society of Quebec, entitled *Memoires sur les Affaires du Canada, depuis 1749 jusqu'a 1760* it is thought that it was situated not far from Tete du Pont Barracks. The following is a translation of the description given at page 110 of the manuscript:—"Fort Frontenac was built by the Count de la Noue. It was situated at the bottom of a bay, which a little river flowing into Lake Ontario forms close to the junction of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. It consisted of four stone curtains 120 feet each, defended by four square bastions. The walls were not good (this was written of them in 1748), and were defended by neither ditch nor wooden gallery was built all around for communicating from one bastion to another. The platforms of these bastions were mounted on wooden piles, and the curtains were pierced for loopholes." For more than half a century nothing very remarkable appears to have taken place at the fort beyond the ordinary business—the transmission of troops, ammunition, and goods, except, indeed, an occasional unpleasantness with the Indians.

In 1726 the commandant of Fort Frontenac was a Monsieur Payan de Noyan, a gentleman of Normandy, and King's Lieutenant at Three Rivers. His command, which was much beneath his rank, had been given him, it is said, to enable him to arrange his business affairs, which at that time were not in a very satisfactory condition. He was apprised that the English were busily engaged in collecting force at Fort Hull for the special purpose of attacking Fort Frontenac. He warned M. de Vaudreuil, then Governor-General of their intention, and asked for reinforcements. To these applications M. de Vaudreuil paid little or no attention—in fact it is asserted that on receipt of his last letter for assistance, the Governor-General shrugged his shoulders and said, "Qu'il fallait que cet officier eut peur." The result proved the correctness of de Noyan's repeated warnings, and the folly of the Governor in disregarding them. For on the 26th of August, 1728, Colonel Bradstreet, the English General, appeared before Frontenac, and in the short space of three days M. de Noyan surrendered as prisoner of war, and the English fleet possessed the site of the present city of Kingston. The object at that time was to destroy the fort, and having taken all the valuables, provisions, munitions of war, and merchandise, intended to supply the posts at Niagara, Detroit, and others, Colonel Bradstreet burned down the fort and the vessels, and left with his troops prior to the reinforcements leaving Montreal.

A small detachment of troops and Canadians under the command of Chevalier Bonot was sent to Frontenac in the fall of 1728, partly to protect merchandise and ammunition passing up and down, and partly to rebuild the fort, and afterwards the Sieur de Cesse, an assistant engineer, with Captain Lafore, a sailor, were sent there to build two new schooners, to endeavor, if possible, to maintain the supremacy on the lakes, and also to furnish Fort Niagara with supplies with greater facility. This was the concluding act of the French here, except to abandon it, which was done the following year, soon after the capture of Fort Niagara, on the 24th of July, 1759. Quebec was captured on the 14th of September, in the same year, and all French interference effectually prevented. From this year, therefore, we may date its change of rulers, although it was not settled by the English until long after this period. In connection with this part of our sketch the following post-script of a letter from M. Dorvil to Marshal Belle Isle, dated Quebec, 31st August, and 1st September, 1758, may be interesting:

"News from Montreal of the 26th informs us that the English force which proceeded to Lake Ontario with cannon and reinforcements at the Bay of Bombardure, and sent a vanguard of 2500 men against Frontenac, a miserable *biouche*, having a garrison of only fifty men. It is our entrepot of provisions and goods for all the upper-country posts, which constitute the entire resource of Canada. It is the key of Lake Ontario, the port which holds all our navy, consisting, in part, of the vessels taken at Chouqueney by M. de Montcalm, two years ago. The enemy no doubt is master of it at present, whilst our provisions, troops, and arms, against Niagara, a very important post, which has been skilfully fortified by a captain belonging to the battalion of La Reine, but equally bare with the other. All the upper-country posts, of which Duquesne forms a part, fall of themselves. We have more than 2000 men scattered among them, and that accelerates the total ruin of Canada. All the Canadians, who were beginning their harvest, are put in motion to proceed to that quarter, but they will certainly arrive too late; the harvest will suffer, and the Marquis de Montcalm, who, since the fall of Louisbourg, is menaced by the strong army in his front, will not be reinforced. What would it be were he beaten and cut off? It is impossible, reasonably, to con-

ceal the fact that everything is to be lost. M. de Vaudreuil has remained in his important post of Frontenac, and he is besieged on the Indians, whose sory he treated with caution and distrust. He is, besides, necessary to the enemy who is always superior in force. But we have not had the present batteries which we had at Frontenac then, to cut us off absolutely from all our people beyond it will be made by the Indians, who usually side with well all abandon us to range themselves as September 31. My fears are too great. No precaution was taken, with care, that we have burnt it, with bricks, which they have preserved, the Lake Ontario.

The provisions and merchandise in the upper country, to which Frontenac is not, and what is still considerable artillery. This principally the enemy at Braddock's affair, in 1756. This we are at least obliged to you to be feared for Fort Niagara, and Frontenac.

Count de Noyan, M. de Noyan, King's Lieutenant for the King at Fort Frontenac, August 1728.

1. Sieur de Noyan promises to stand with all its dependencies to Colonel of England.

2. The officers and soldiers of the post, shall remain prisoners of war, their exchange by the Marquis de M.

3. The sick and wounded shall be of Great Britain.

4. He shall guarantee against all soldiers and Indians, the officers, soldier, now actually in the Fort.

5. The Colonel shall permit the exchange to be removed in the baggage promises to give up, faithfully, all that and generally all the goods and imaginations of said Fort.

6. Sieur de Noyan demands that the rest of the persons with him port their baggage and necessities for

Colonel Bradstreet, in consideration of his command of this Fort, permits his four men; the same to Madame D. other women belonging to this Fort. (Signed)

M. de Noyan engages to procure himself, or some other person, should be allowed exchanged.

After the capitulation was concluded the French in Fort Frontenac to de Noyan M. de Noyan has given the same surrounded as soon as the George. (Signed)

Fort Frontenac, 27th August, 1728.

On the 12th or 13th of August, Crown with 2747 men under his command.

We must not close this chapter, once more to the eminent founder of Count de Frontenac. His noble him somewhat proud and overbearing his nature to command; he wished rendered himself unpopular. Nevertheless, in 1712 he was, for the time occupied the same distinguished raised New France from a miserable material advancement, the brave at Quebec, on the 20th November, 1711, his age, respected and beloved by his

We now enter a new state of affairs as a British colony, under the protection of porting the vicious arbitrary lawgivers—a sanguinary and poor nobility. We have a full community, enjoying the fruits of

There is nothing of any considerable years after the treaty of peace has long laid aside the implements of cultural and other useful pursuits as the natural results of their labors, but the comforts of life. In these people were taught to expect every and were agreeably surprised at the treated. Their gratitude was first money which were forthcoming to pinching times of famine and distress.

In order to give the reader some which led to the settlement of them, refer to the element of discord which the subjects of the British realm is noted in rebellion—without the slights of our friends—in the United States, humiliating though they be done, the result of which was avowed Crown of England, who adhered to been born, had come to the New York, which was attended and followed ment, confiscation, banishment, and sometimes a stream of refugee loaves from allegiance to the British Government of England, many of who along the Bay of Queen's.

The contest was originally between the Middle and Southern States, specious statements and spreading

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

real fact that everything is to be feared, and very little to be hoped. M. de Vaudreuil has remained in low great security in regard to the important post of Frontenac, and he is the deposit of the over-confidence he has placed in the Indians, whose services he needs, but they must always be treated with caution and distrust. More foresight, activity, and vigilance are needed, necessary when one has to do with a powerful and unscrupulous superior in force and means. I tremble with fear that we have not had the precaution not time to burn the slope and battery which we had at Frontenac, and that the enemy will profit by them to cut us off absolutely from all access to Lake Ontario, whereby all our people beyond it will be made prisoners. It is no less to be feared that the Indians, who usually side with the stronger, or, most fortunate, and who are always to be trusted, may have taken the English on September 3d. My fears are too well-founded, my Lord, the enemy is master of the Fort of Frontenac, or Cataraqui, since the 27th of August. No precaution was taken with our bay. The English were careful that we have burnt it, with the exception of two twenty gun bricks, which they have preserved, the more effectually to exclude us from Lake Ontario.

The provisions and merchandise destined for supplying all our posts in the upper countries, to which Frontenac had, as it was, served as an entrepot, are lost, and what is still more vexatious, is the loss of a considerable artillery. This principally consisted of the cannon taken from the enemy at Braddock's affair, in 1755, and at that of Choumouin, in 1756. There were at least sixibly pieces of cannon there. Everything is to be feared for Fort Niagara, which indeed is good, but as here as Frontenac.

Conduct of the late M. de Noyan, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, King's Lieutenant for the Town of Three Rivers, Commandant of the King of France's province of Louisiana, et de His Britannic Majesty.

1. *Sieur de Noyan promises to surrender Fort Frontenac generally, with all its dependencies, to Colonel Bradstreet, commandant of the troops of England.*

2. The officers and soldiers of the garrison, and others actually at this post, shall remain prisoners of war, until an agreement be concluded for their exchange by the Marquis de Montcalm and the English General.

3. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the expense of the King of Great Britain.

4. He shall guarantee against all insults, on the part of the English soldiers and Indians, the officers, soldiers, and all other persons whatsoever, now actually in the Fort.

5. The Colonel shall permit the ornaments and sacred vessels of the chapel to be removed in the baggage of the chaplain, and *Sieur de Noyan* promises to give up, faithfully, all the munitions of war and provisions, and generally all the goods and implements that are actually in the magazines of said Fort.

6. *Sieur de Noyan* demands that there be furnished him, his soldiers, and the rest of the persons with him in the Fort, conveniences to transport their baggage and necessities for the voyage.

FRONTENAC, 27th August, 1758.

Colonel Bradstreet, in consideration of the infirmities of M. de Noyan, commandant of this Fort, permit him to return to Montreal, and to take four men; the same to Madame Duvisier, Madame Barillon, and the other women belonging to this Fort, who are without men.

AS BRADSTREET AND DE NOYAN.

M. de Noyan engages to procure Colonel Schuyler in exchange for himself, or some other person, should it happen that Mr. Schuyler be already exchanged.

After the capitulation was concluded, Colonel Bradstreet permitted all the French in Fort Frontenac to depart for Montreal, in Canada, under the promise M. de Noyan has given to have a like number of persons and ranks surrendered as soon as the same can be done, and conveyed to Fort George.

DE NOYAN AND JOHN BRADSTREET.

FORT FRONTENAC, 27th August, 1758.

On the 12th or 13th of August, 1758, Bradstreet started from Fort Craven with 2747 men under his command.

We must not close this chapter of French events without referring once more to the eminent founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada—Count de Frontenac. His noble descent and military education made him somewhat proud and overbearing. Like Napoleon Bonaparte, it was his nature to command; he wished to rule alone, and consequently he ruled unpopular. Nevertheless, he was a like number of persons serving qualities. In 1672 he was Governor of Canada, and for the second time occupied the same distinguished position in 1698. After having raised New France from a miserably low condition to an exalted state of material advancement, the brave and talented Count de Frontenac died at Quebec, on the 26th November, 1698, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, respected and beloved by thousands of the Canadian people.

We now enter a new state of affairs, and Canada must be looked upon as a British colony, under the protection of the greatest power on earth. Instead of portraying the vicissitudes of a military settlement, governed by arbitrary lawyers—a sanguinary penal code, and oppressed by a proud and powerful nobility—we have now to record the progress of a powerful community, enjoying the insatiable blessing of a larger liberty.

There is nothing of any considerable importance to record for many years after the treaty of peace had been signed. The people had willingly laid aside the implements of warfare to devote themselves to agricultural and other useful pursuits, and very rapidly found themselves, as the natural results of their labors, in possession not only of the necessaries but comforts of life. In the early part of their history, those people were taught to expect every outrage at the hands of the British, and were agreeably surprised at the humane manner in which they were treated. Their gratitude was further awakened by the large sums of money which were forthcoming to alleviate their sufferings during the pinching times of famine and distress.

In order to give the reader some information as to the circumstances which led to the settlement of Upper Canada, we must unfortunately refer to the element of discord which made its appearance in 1774 among the subjects of the British realm in America, and which finally culminated in rebellion—without the slightest intention to wound the feelings of our friends in the United States of America, we must record the facts, humiliating though they be, after the Declaration of Independence, the result of which was avowed to those who were loyal to the Crown of England, who adhered to the old flag under which they had been born, had come to the New World and had prospered—a rebellion which was attended and followed by persecution, violence, imprisonment, confiscation, banishment, and too often death. Under these circumstances a stream of refugee loyalists, who could not separate themselves from allegiance to the Throne of England, set in towards the wildernesses of Canada, many of whom settled in these counties, especially along the Bay of Quinte.

The contest was originally between Old England and New England, while the Middle and Southern States were for peace. By disseminating seditious statements and spreading abroad partisan sentiments, Massa-

chusetts took the lead. Fomented by Partisans, who themselves were the most intolerant bigots, and became the greatest persecutors America has seen, these States possessed the proper benefits with which to kindle discontent. They soon learn that independence was not the primary object of revolt and we have seen that the leaders in rebellion were principally New Englanders, and were actuated mainly by mercenary motives, unbounded willfulness and bigotry. So accidentally have our fathers, who are now known as the United Empire Loyalists, been branded by most American writers as altogether false, that it becomes to us to set back the notwithstanding, but to show the reasons covering up the American Revolution, and to show the reasons which led to the truth upon their character, and dispel the false-fold stigma which the utterances of nearly a hundred years have essayed to fasten upon the noble band of loyalists. Up to 1776 the Whigs as well as Tories were United Empire Loyalists, and it was only when the King's forces required taxes, when the colonists were required no longer to smuggle, when they could not dispose the Tories of the power and emoluments of the office, it was only then that the Declaration of Independence was signed.

John Hancock, whose name shined first upon the document in such bold characters, had been a successful smuggler, whereby he had acquired his millions, and no wonder he staked his thousands upon the issue.

Evidence is not wanting to show that many of the leaders of the rebellion, had they been holders of the office, would have been true to the British Crown, were those whom they envied. Every man who took part in the rebel side has been written a hero, but it is asking too much to request us to believe that all the holders of office were base and led to the feelings of national independence and patriotism, more especially when a large proportion of them were admittedly educated and religious men, while on the contrary the rebels alone were actuated by patriotism and the feelings of national independence, and they were the authors of their cause, it must be admitted that the circumstances of the times force upon us the thought that a comparatively few needy office-seekers or lookers after other favors from the Crown, not being able to obtain the leaves and fives, began to stir up strife. A few possessed of sufficient education, by aid of the wealthy contraband traders, were enabled, by popular sensational speeches and inflammatory pamphlets, to arouse the feelings of the uneducated, and finally to create such a current of patriotic hatred to the Crown that it could not be stayed and which swept away the ties which naturally bound them to Great Britain.

We may easily imagine the surprise which many experienced in after days when the war had ended, and their independence was acknowledged to find themselves heroes, and their names commemorated as fathers of their country, whereas they had fought only for money, a pluper of unscrupulous goals, or because they had not coffee. In our country, it is such men whose names have served for the high-sounding Fourth of July orations; for the luscious speechifier and the flippanter effort to have their eulogistic memorials. Undoubtedly there are some entitled to the position they occupy in the temple of fame, but the vast majority seemed to be actuated by mercenary motives. We have authorized cases where men have made good money, and have not been able to do so, and were disappointed in obtaining office, and innumerable instances where wealthy persons were arrested, ostensibly on suspicion, and compelled to pay large fines and then set at liberty. No feudal tyrant in Europe in the olden times enforced blackmail from the traveller with less compunction than rebel commissions exacted money from wealthy individuals who desired simply to remain neutral. They held the opinion that to rebel was not only unnecessary but wrong. They believed the evils of which the colonists had just reason to complain were not so great as to justify the extreme measures taken by those who had signed the Declaration of Independence; that any injunctive existing was but temporary, and would, when calmly and legitimately represented to the Home Government be at once remedied; that to entangle the Colonies in war was an unjustifiably harsh procedure, and contravening such a belief it is contended that they were not, indeed, in standing up for peace, for more moderate measures. Moreover, in all probability, many were impressed with the view that the disaffected were laboring under an erroneous idea of oppression; that the training incident to pioneer life, the previous wars with the French Canadian, and the ceaseless contentions with the Indians, had begotten false views of their rights, and made them too apt to discover supposed wrongs. Honestly impressed with such thoughts, they could not be otherwise than true to their principles and natural instincts of their nature, and refuse to take part or acquiesce in throwing overboard the Government of England, and so become aliens to the flag under which they were born, and had lived, and for which they had fought. Few men can forget the land of their birth or cast aside their feelings of nationality, and fewer still will bury the old-fashioned associations of life, and without the strongest reasons, will relinquish the old Anglo-American who honestly and bravely adhered to the old flag possessed all the ardor of a lofty patriotism. But the American writer, unluckily, has obliterated all this from his memory. In the full blaze of national prosperity he has not discovered the intense longings of the United Empire Loyalists for the Union Jack. Looking at the momentous events of 1776 by the lurid glare of civil war, his eyes are blinded from the fact that it is the land of their birth, and their rights, which they have fought with all her faults, and for that have willingly sacrificed their all of worldly property. The majority of the citizens of the United States would prefer to have it said in history that the loyalists in every instance voluntarily left their homes during the war or at its termination; the loyalists are thereby no doubt made to appear more devotedly attached to the British Crown.

It is remarkable that the United Empire Loyalists are so very imperfectly known, their history unwritten, their tales of sorrow unattested, to their noble and many doings unused. Had there been a hand to guide a describing pen to portray the generous actions, the kind sufferings, the self-denying heroism of the loyal few, to recount the motives underlying all they did, and had there been ears as willing to listen, and eyes as ready and quick to receive the facts as those of a contrary nature have obtained, then a different impression would have been made and fixed upon the world.

In September, 1783, upwards of 12,000 men, women and children embarked at New York, Long Island and Staten Island, for Nova Scotia, Bahamas and Canada. It is generally estimated that at the close of the struggle there were distributed upon the shores of Canada about 10,000 persons, of whom the great number were located in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Adirondack.

At the close of the conflict it was a question of vital importance, what can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who had sacrificed their all of worldly goods, and had been loyal to their rightful sovereign? While the commissioners, who completed the terms of peace at Paris, inconsiderately chose to forget or neglect the interests and welfare of the loyalists in the treaty, the assembly here transmitted a copy of the treaty, and the officers commanding in America, every where, felt the deepest sympathy and kindest compassion for the refugees. Among these was the officer commanding at New York. At this juncture of affairs, when the people were undecided whether to embark for Nova Scotia or Lower Canada, it came to the ears of the General that one Michael G. C. of New York, had been a prisoner of the French before the conquest of Canada. He announced that gentleman's name, and before him, and report as to the character of the country, and the probability of its being a suitable place for the refugees to seek homes. Mr. Grass, having rendered a favorable report, the result was that he was commissioned captain and placed at the head of a band of loyalists stay-

self and had considered differently in escaping from vast amount of initial benefit must still result from it.

He was the student of American history and realized the whole efforts of the great Washington and his school of his retirement from public life, in 1796, were pressing the anti-British spirit which pervaded the country, and by leaving the families of a living legacy, yet at a time when the stamp duties of the 17th France and resolution, that it was the only popular opinion would sweep even Washington from war with Britain must quickly take place. Washington that period of interperate national folly of being bold, a spy sold to the English. But, still unswayed, he course he was satisfied would most conduce to the safety.

The horrors of the French Revolution soon cooled serene Democratic admiration. Law-abiding citizens, with real republicanism. Washington possible and he had at length the gratification to see a conflict with Great Britain. But although the parades for France had been effectively thwarted by the conduct of the President, and lessened by the horrors had not by any means been wholly removed. As the British and France progressed, during the Presidency mainly acquired new strength, despite the lengthy British. Not the least of the very serious difficulties which broke out between the United States and which terminated in a treaty of peace with Bonaparte election of Jefferson to the Presidency, in 1801, and the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the shocked by the contracting influence of government and dislike of everything British began to show itself than ever. The republican sympathy of American thus sentimentally ally, only 1805, to the dissolution, and thus spurred the constitutional liberty of Great Britain swept the seas, and completely annulled of France and Spain, the astonishing successes of an equal preponderance on land. Victory after victory crushed the power of Austria. The Prussians were at the battle of Jena, and the continent of Europe is money. England alone now stood in his way, and holding command. The British navy, the sea, and commerce, and thus strike at her power in the most elaborated Berlin and Milan Decrees, all the continental mainland English manufactures, the whole British Island of blockade, and the seizure authorized of all vessels in harbors, as well as, also, that of British goods, and found. England retaliated by the less famous, which declared all the ports of France and her British flag was excluded in a state of belligerence. All trade in articles, the produce and manufacture of colonies, should be deemed unlawful, and all such prize. These "Orders in Council" imposed Bonaparte against himself, and with him the responsibility state of things arising out of these measures pressed his, especially upon the Americans, whose adventurous his long war, enabled them to engross a great part of the globe. It was naturally by a state of belligerence, his war, could be directed against Bonaparte as the cause did not suit Mr. Jefferson, who now avinity stirring up the national hostility against England the Democratic party, of which he was the led to ratify a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation the American Minister, at London, with the British on the 27th October, communicated an angry message letter bitterly against the British policy in general, and the violation of the rights of the United States, and merely a reply. The Democratic majority responded decreeing an embargo or prohibition to American ports, which caused much distress and many murders New England States, where shipping interest were ortant in the Union.

which now existed between England and the United States of an amicable arrangement of differences. The necessary, ration in the consequence, and the of the party, who in New England especially, acquired a degree. Massachusetts boldly protested against the edict nullified its repeal, and it now appeared as if there was a satisfactory adjustment of the points at issue. This proper advanced by the election of Mr. Madison to the repeal of the Embargo law in March, 1809, and the act, prohibiting all intercourse with France and England, and at the same time, the British, and their hostile edicts, this act should cease to be in to that nation.

a favorable time by the English nation for negotiating Mr. Erskine to the United States for that purpose, exceeded his instructions. Considering the suspension Act a fair equivalent for that of the Orders in Council that the latter should cease to be in force at a certain day, and that a general arrangement of amity, commerce and navigation was raised in the United States, the hands of England, and the Non-intercourse Act renewed. imagined, during this period, what an immense injury both countries sustained. The Orders in Council were though Bonaparte offered to suspend the Berlin and they were, and the matter now appeared to be reduced tie as to what nation should first give in. During the States became more gloomy and portentous of war between the United States. The treaty, however, still dated of 1811. Mr. Pinckney, the American Envoy at the formal leave of the Prince Regent on the 1st of March, appeared inevitable. So entirely were the American now, that the intercourse with France was openly resented, crowded into their harbors, were in numerous privateers, and did considerable mischief to British was hastened by an accidentally hostile collision, between an English sloop and the "Little Belt," an American frigate, on President," of 11, in which the two men killed and wounded. In the following January a vote of one hundred and nine to twenty-two, declared her troops to twenty-five thousand men, and raise an \$10,000,000.

By hastening hostilities, hoped to secure the capture of West India fleet before their designs would be discovered. Congress, in general, was in favor of war with the United States. They thus hoped to conceal the warlike preparations from spreading, while, at the commercial marine would enable them to man their In order to work the indignation of members of Congress up to the necessary point, the President had certain men, which he had purchased from a Captain Henry the Secret-service fund. This person had resided in a greater part of 87 James H. Craig's administration,

and was sent by the latter to Boston in 1809, with the knowledge of the Home Government, to gain information of the disposition of the Federal parties in the United States. The intelligence he explored was of very little value, and could have been ascertained just as well from the journals of the day. He was recalled after a three months absence, during which he wrote fourteen letters to General Craig, secretary. Not thinking himself sufficiently remunerated for his services, he went to England in 1811, and applied to the Foreign Office for additional reward, stating that he had been satisfied with the position of Judge, Advocate General of Lower Canada, or a perpetual consulate in the United States. He was referred back to the Canadian Governor, but had not already received an answer. In that quarter, he proceeded to the United States, and about to sell his papers to Madison. The latter expecting important disclosures would be made, which would strengthen his party, and weaken the British Ministry, closed with the proposal, as I have said this enormous sum already stated. Henry, however, completely satisfied him, saying, although the President had not a formal offer, it was not a bargain, what he had got to the best advantage he could, but the statement the affair proceeded speedily unfolded, and the peace party still had no injury. Congress passed an act declaring war against Great Britain on the 18th June, 1812, and directing that hostilities be at once commenced. About the same time Orders in Council were repealed, an arrangement which was known in the United States in a few weeks. Although the ostensible cause of the war was this removal, Congress did not reside from the hostile position which it had assumed. While as to the limits, the Democracy of America coveted additional territory, and would have gladly gratified their hatred of Great Britain by driving her from the valley of the St. Lawrence, and thus depriving her of the source whence she now derives her chief supply of timber, as well as a most important addition to her breadstuffs. But a most influential party in the United States vigorously opposed this ambitious but for conquest. Delegates from several counties of New York protested at Albany against the war, on the ground that the same injury had been sustained from France, and hostilities with the latter would equally have satisfied national equity, without anything like an equal risk of injury; that England had revoked her Orders in Council; and that it was repugnant to free people to ally themselves with the Emperor Napoleon, "every action of whose life demonstrated a thirst for universal empire and the extinction of human freedom."

Randolph, of Virginia, opposed in Congress the impolicy of the war in eloquent and forcible language. "It seems," said he, "this is to be a holy campaign. Canada is to conquer, or else she is to be sold by the principles of fraternity. The people of that country are first to be seduced from their allegiance, and converted into traitors as a preparation to the making them good American citizens." He detested this subornation of treason. "If we must have them let them fall by the valor of our arms, by fair legitimate conquest, not as the victims of treacherous seduction." By this war," said he, "you abandon all claims for the unparalleled outrages, insults, and injuries of the French Government. By our own unwise measures, we have so increased the trade and wealth of Montreal and Quebec, that at last we begin to cast a wistful eye on Canada."

Mr. Shelby, another sensible member of Congress, said, in emphatic language: "You will not aid absurdly if you expect the people of Canada to join you. Upper Canada is chiefly inhabited by emigrants from the United States. They will not come back to you; they will not, without reason, desert the government to which they have gone for protection. It will, if you attempt it, be done not by force, but by sowing the seeds of sedition and treason among the people."

These were the sentiments of the more honorable, the more moderate, and the more sensible part of the American people. The Democratic faction, in its thirst for conquest, would ally itself with the despotic Napoleon against Britain, then the last stronghold of liberty in England, in Europe, and availed itself of the most disreputable methods to acquire Canada. Such, also, were the sentiments of most of the gallant men who had struggled for freedom with Washington, and the very States which had been the cradle of American liberty, and whose revolutionary sacrifices had been the greatest. The men of New England had striven so ardently for what they considered freedom to themselves to despotism, or to visit the exile of invasion upon the newly-settled and unoffending people of Canada. At Boston, on the day war was declared, all the ships in the harbor displayed flags at half-mast high in token of mourning; and a meeting of the inhabitants passed resolutions dignifying the course of the majority in Congress as national sacrifices, rational in the consequence, and the of the United States, imperial France, destructive to American liberty and independence. While such were the exalted sentiments of the free and independent men of New England (showing that they were wiser than their fathers of 1776), the foreign population of Baltimore—the refugees of the Irish rebellion, dressing German socialists, and French pupils of the Reign of Terror—violated the freedom of speech and the rights of person and property. The editor of the *Federal Republican* had rendered himself obnoxious to the war party, and a mob assembled to compel his friends collected to assist in its defence, and several times repulsed the assault. At length a body of military appeared, to whom the editor and his friends surrendered, upon assurance of safety, and were conducted to prison as a matter of protection. Next day, the mob attacked the jail and burst in the doors. Some of the prisoners escaped, but many were severely wounded; and General Linn, a man of seventy, once the friend of Washington, was cruelly murdered in cold blood, while General Lee, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and also an old gray-headed veteran, had his skull fractured.

The Democracy of the United States in rushing into war, no doubt calculated upon an easy conquest of Canada. The regular troops in both provinces barely amounted to 4,000 men, to which, if we add 1,300 fencibles and 500 artillery, the force for the protection of a vast frontier of some 1,000 miles in extent was only 5,800 men. The population of Upper Canada was less than 80,000, while that of Lower Canada did not exceed 250,000. On the other hand, the population of the United States had prodigiously increased since the Revolution, and was now 8,000,000, while their warlike resources were enormous, and gave them immense advantage in carrying on a war against a comparatively poor and thinly-populated country like Canada. In point of numbers the odds were thus as twenty to one against the latter. The United States had also the advantage in the commencement of the war, of being the assailing party, and could thus penetrate at leisure any part of our long frontier they pleased, while we had to protect the whole. But aside from all these favorable circumstances, the Democratic party relied upon the people of Canada themselves to aid in wresting this country from Great Britain. The trifling political troubles in Upper and also in Lower Canada led them to suppose that the inhabitants were weary of British rule, and would readily ally themselves on the first opportunity to the United States. They were fully as much mistaken on this point as they were in supposing they could conquer these provinces by force of arms. If the people were dissatisfied with the too great power of the executive, a system of favoritism, and the arbitrary conduct of judges and other public officials, they were in no disposition to curio of this kind by the greater evil of unbridled republicanism. The majority of the people remained sincerely attached to constitutional monarchy, and a very general feeling of monarchy pervaded both provinces. This feeling was unquestionably the rule; a desire for alliance with the United States was the exception. But comparatively few Canadians joined the American standard during the war, and throughout it none were more gallant in rolling back the tide of unprincipled invasion than the emigrants from

Lawson. On this occasion it is recorded in his own message from...
When the arrival afterwards with a view of establishing a fort, we find...
It has a handsome steeple and bell, and is well finished within...
We would very much like to give further details of this excellent clergyman's history...

The Rev. Alexander McDowell was first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada...
He was born in the year 1761 in Abernethy, in Scotland...
He obtained priest before the year 1790 then came back to Scotland, his country...

He was born in St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh, until removed to the city of Philadelphia...
He was a Wesleyan at first, but afterwards joined in the congregation of the Rev. Dr. McTear, under the name of Lord McDonnell...

He was only intended to refer to the first church and ministers in this country, not to the immense increase both in numbers and in wealth which has characterized them in the last century...
The Rev. John Stuart was born in the year 1761 in Abernethy, in Scotland...

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...society still styled in their Mohawk Village missionary. I found them...
...to my I ever saw. Their village contains 700 souls and consists...
...It has a handsome steeple and bell, and is well finished within...
...We would very much like to give further details of this excellent clergyman's history...

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...He was only intended to refer to the first church and ministers in this country...

...The Baptist Church. About the year 1791 Elders Wynne, Turner, Holts and Wren, made their appearance in this country, and promulged the gospel according to their convictions. This is not recorded, however, until they had made a very deep impression in the country...

...The Lutheran Church. It appears there were a number of persons belonging to this Church in Ernestown in 1790. The first church built in Upper Canada, east of Kingston, perhaps the next after the one built at York, was erected by the Lutheran Society...

...The Presbyterian Church. In the year 1800 Mr. McDowell was the first Presbyterian minister to visit the Bay. It is said that through his inter-mediation the spirit of Christianity was aroused to no little extent...

...The Wesleyan Methodist Church. Playter, who is an authority on this subject, informs us that "in 1780 a Methodist preacher, named Talley, a Commissary of the 11th, came with his regiment to Quebec..."

...The Rev. John Stuart was the first teacher in Upper Canada, in 1785, the year he settled at Cataract, as he called the place, he says, in a letter written to a friend...

...It appears also that Mr. Clark was engaged in this honorable calling on the Bay of Quinte, in Ernestown, at Frederickburg, Bidwell's spelling-book and the New Testament were the chief if not the only books possessed by these early institutions.

...Governor Simcoe when he had assumed office saw the importance of higher education, even for an infant colony, and he at once adopted measures to procure a competent person to place at the head of a college...

...In 1800 a school was established at Kingston, by the Hon. B. Cartwright, for his sons, having Mr. Strachan as teacher, who he had the privilege of taking ten additional scholars at £100 each per annum...

...We must not, however, go into further details of early days, but for a moment refer to the incalculable advantages of our present system of education in these countries. First of all we have excellent schoolhouses in every section of the country of five miles square, in which the children's conduct is carefully attended to, the room being moderately light and well ventilated...

...The Rev. Dr. Cooke, one of Wesley's conductors, having officiated in the Church at Amherst, we hope the time rapidly approaching when many names will sink into insignificance, when the Churches or denominations will be looked upon merely as distinct families, governed by rules somewhat dissimilar, according to circumstances, but all merging into the universal spiritual family of Christ, the true body of Christ...

...On the Sabbath of February 20th, 1792, in the third concession of Adam's Bay, the Rev. Paul Hoff, having established the regular class meeting in Canada. After this it was found necessary that a meet-

ing house or church "must be built and dedicated to the service of the Most High. The spirit of benevolence took possession of the people, and a sanctuary was the result of their efforts. Here is the record touching the subject. "Said house to be built on the northwest corner of Paul Hoff's land, lot No. 18, third concession, fourth town." For this laudable undertaking the sum of £108 was subscribed, and among the names is that of Andrew Embury, a name of historic interest in connection with Methodism in America. It is a singular fact that this and other names are to be found among those who planted Methodism in New York, although afterwards they were driven from their American homes, and their property sacrificed on account of their loyalty to England. This is a page of history which many American writers of Methodism would like to see obliterated. Philip Embury was not thus treated because he was called to a higher sphere of existence prior to the Declaration of Independence. Paul Heck and his wife, Barbara, of obscure memory, with many other Christian loyalists, including the widow of Philip Embury, are sleeping in our midst, in the peaceful shades of the Canadian forest.

Space will not allow us to present our readers with a more lengthy and complete sketch of early Methodism. We may remark, however, that Mr. Lasse did not continue more than two years in the ministry when he became mentally unfit to perform the duties of his sacred office. Playter in his language tells the story of his illness: "He was the great reconciler of all things, no doubt would remove: "He was the subject of that soft, yet powerful passion of our nature, which some account our weakness, and others our greatest happiness. Pity and beauty were soon connected in female form then as well as now, in this land of woods and waters, snows and burning heat. In the family of one of his law-sons, and in the vicinity of the same river, was a maid of no little moral and personal attraction. Soon his Lasse's attention was attracted; soon the soul of love was planted in his bosom, and soon it germinated and bore outward fruit. In the interim of suspense as to whether he should gain the person, another preacher came on the circuit, visits the same dwelling, is attracted by the same fair object, and finds in his heart the same passion. The two seek the same person, thus about on the St. Lawrence. The other frequents the first habitation, never out of mind, - one, too, is deformed, the other a person of desirable appearance. Jealousy crept in with love. But at last the preference was made, and disappointment, like a thunderbolt, overcast the mental balance of the first intemperate minister in Canada."

EARLY EDUCATION

Nearly one hundred years ago, when the refugees came to Canada, their educational advantages were limited, in fact they had no advantages at all in this respect until many years after their arrival. Unluckily the majority of the loyalists had not enjoyed opportunities for even a common education. At the then village of Kingston there were some scattered schools, but around the bay the number was comparatively few. In addition to this, in those early days there was not the same desire to acquire learning as exists in our day of light and knowledge. In many cases the old sturdy farmers who had got along moderately well without much book-learning, thought it was not only unnecessary but would have a prejudicial effect upon the young, disqualifying them for the ordinary duties of husbandry. If a man could read, sign his name, and have a slight acquaintance with the first rules in figures, it was considered sufficient. As Sheriff Rutten, then living at Adolphustown, says in regard to this subject: "As there were no schools at that period, what knowledge I acquired was from my mother, who would of an evening relate events of the American rebellion, and the happy lives people once led under British laws and protection. As a provision for the orphaned innocents I feel how is there being no school for my boys; but we are now applying to the Legislature for assistance to erect an academy, and have reason to expect success. If I succeed in this I shall die contented." In May, 1786, he opened an academy at Kingston, and two years afterwards it was in a flourishing condition.

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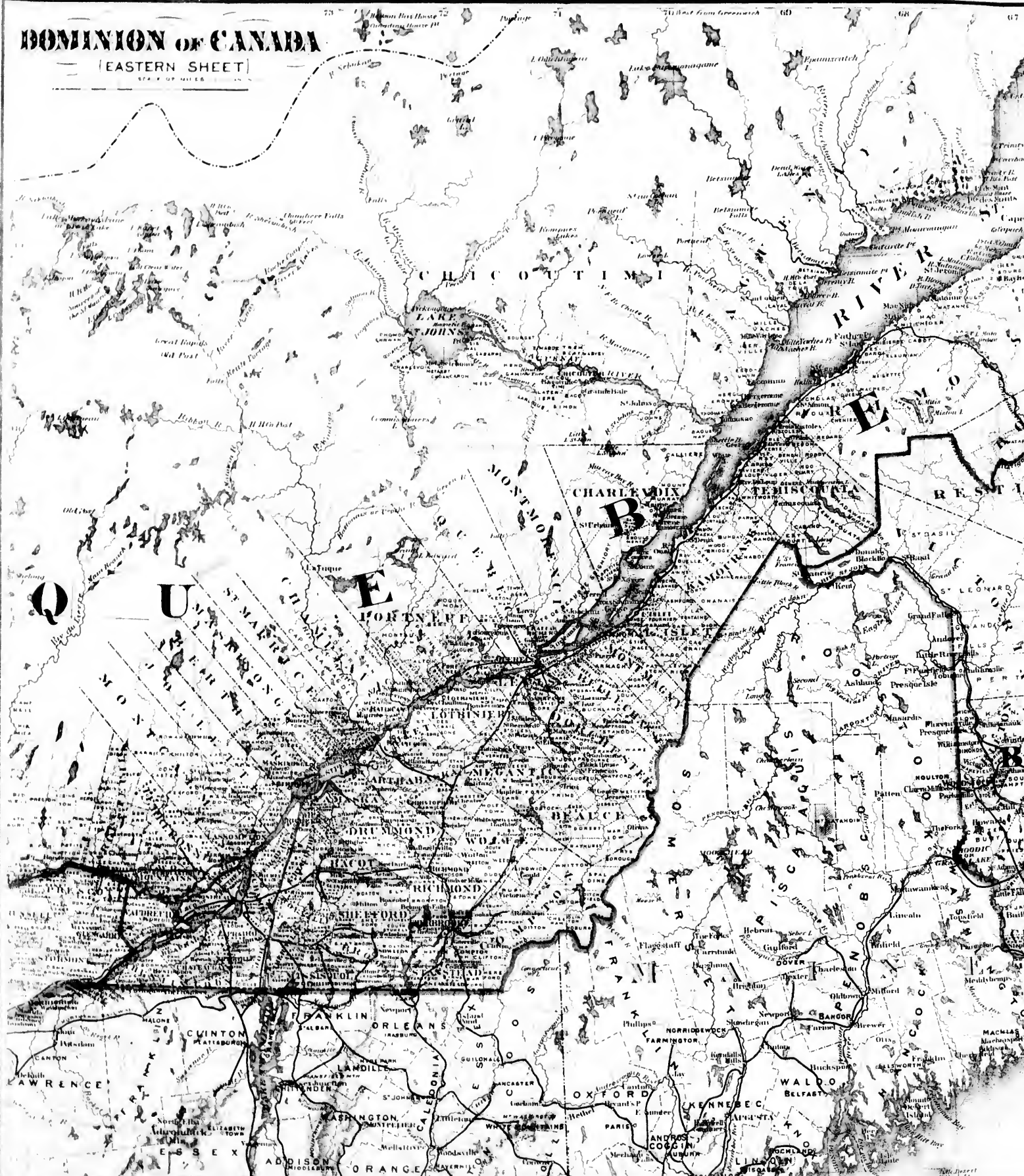
THE CITY OF KINGSTON AND ENVIRONS.

This city is appropriately named the Limestone City, as it is built on an extensive line of stone rock. The stone forms some of the most valuable

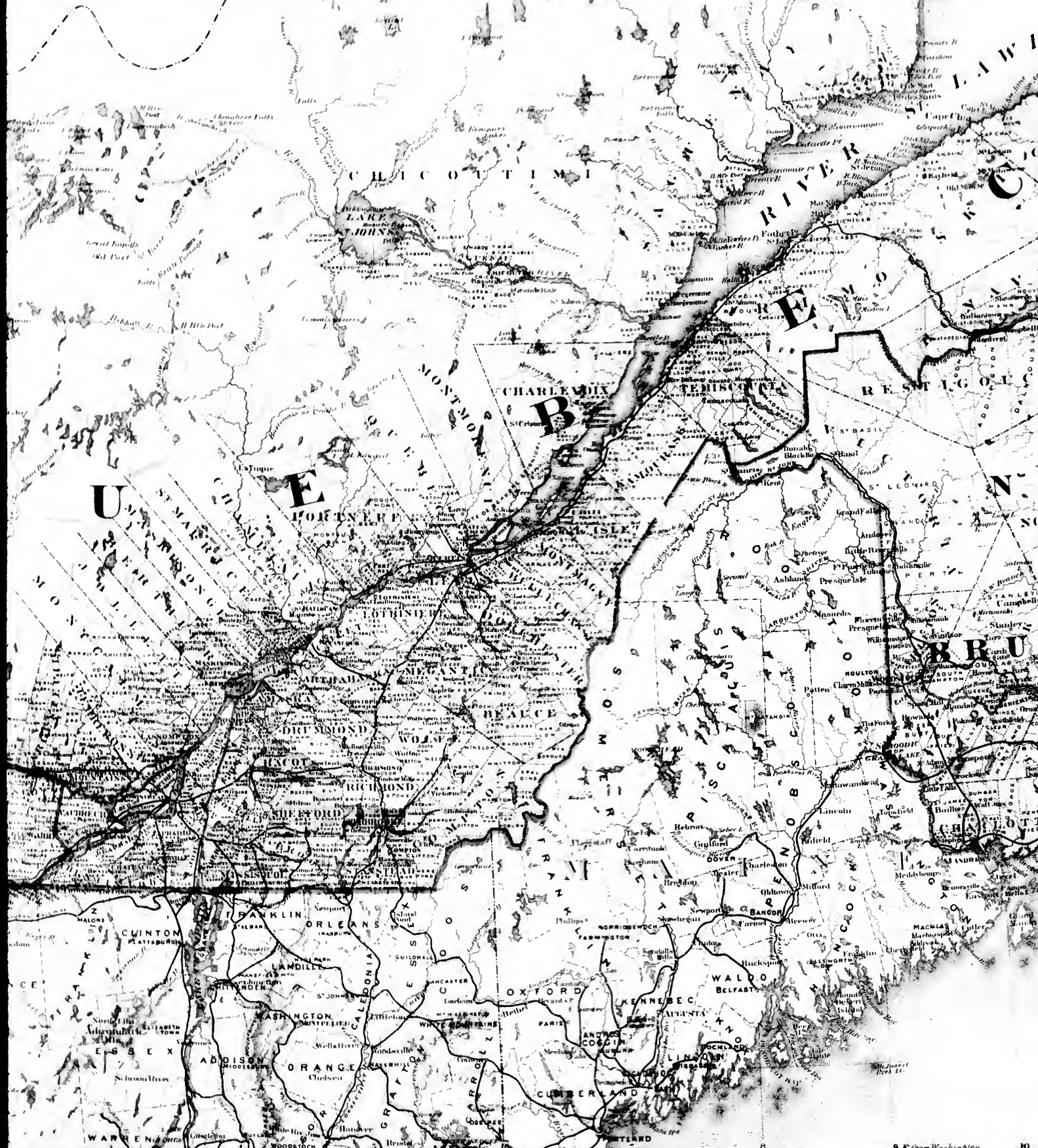
DOMINION OF CANADA

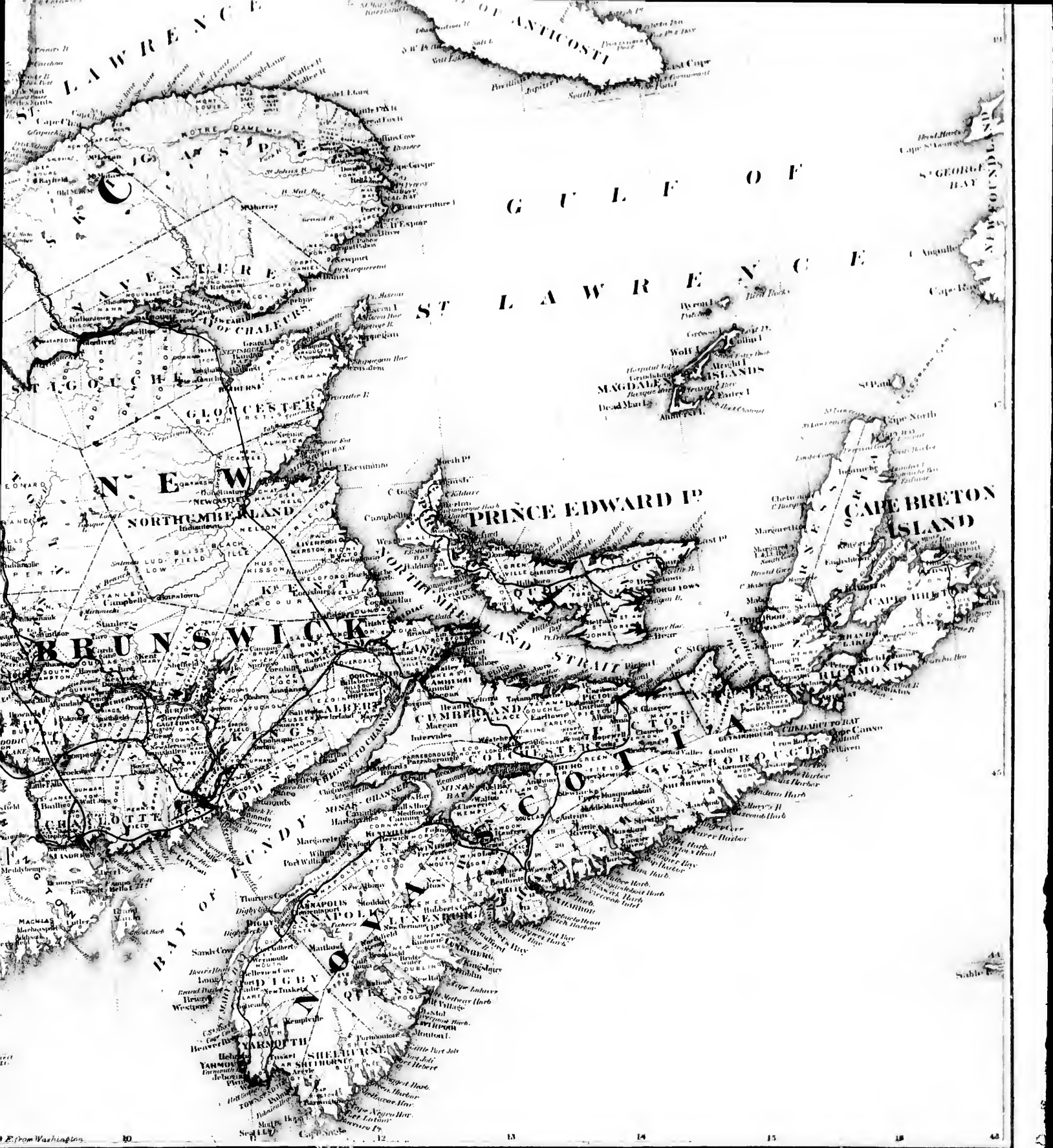
(EASTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES









nations, and possess at the same time all the elements of the most fertile soil. Nearly a century has passed away since those hardy sons of toil first laid the axe to the great forest trees that then covered the face of the country they had chosen as their home. Since that time the forest has steadily receded from around their well-built dwellings. Even the unsightly stumps and snags, fences have gradually disappeared, leaving in their place level and straightly-formed fields surrounded by general board fences, dry stone walls, or hedges and there a quiet life is led. Some of the direct descendants of these earliest settlers now form the wealthiest men of the country; the junior branches spreading themselves throughout the surrounding townships, or even to more distant places. And well many of them deserve the prosperity they enjoy, their fathers having been driven from valuable lands, homes, farms, and a country to seek their fortunes in the then wilderness of Upper Canada. Frederickburgh, Adolphustown, Ernestown and Richmond townships, within these counties, may all be considered as well-settled, populous, wealthy, and well-cultivated.

The inhabitants of the townships of which these sturdy pioneers were the first settlers possess features peculiar to the country of their adoption, and in some cases resemble in habits and manners the people of some of the neighboring States, excepting their undying attachment to Great Britain. Many of the tastes, habits, and ideas imported with them when the country was in its infancy are still adhered to, and mingle strangely with the more modern and artificial notions which the present progressive age has engendered. More solid than farmer, the United Empire Loyalists in most instances have been introduced but a primitive system of agriculture, and the facilities for acquiring land in the western part of the Province has in some measure prevented that mixture among them of the more scientific and educated agriculturists from the old countries, which has helped to improve other parts of Canada. It has only been since the general establishment of agricultural societies that the real capabilities of these townships have been developed, and improvements introduced which have resulted in making even in the neighborhood of Kingston, where the soil was looked on as comparatively unproductive, some of the most fertile and valuable farms.

In order that we may have a more correct conception of the value and importance of the lands in these counties, we shall now proceed to touch briefly each township, commencing with those in Frontenac:

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

The city has already been referred to, and therefore we confine our remarks to the township bearing this name. In the immediate vicinity of the city is the village of Waterloo, or as it is occasionally called "Cataract." It contains one English Episcopal church, one Methodist church of Canada, schools, town hall, stores, hotels, and telegraph office.

Adjoining the village is Cataract Cemetery, laid out on elevated ground, crowned by a grave of beautiful pine trees, and adorned with a pretty modern structure, recently enlarged and improved, called Christ Church, which reminds the visitor as he beholds this and other similar edifices of the truthfulness of the following stanza:

"Those temples of his grave,
How beautiful their stand;
The honors of our native place,
The bulwarks of our land!"

The cemetery, which has been likened to the magnificent one called "Greenwood" in the city of Brooklyn, covers nearly seventy acres, and is studded with elegant monuments, erected to the memory of departed loved ones.

Portsmouth is another village lying westward on the lake shore. At one time it was a very bustling spot, and much enterprise was evinced in shipbuilding and other kinds of industry. For a considerable time after the withdrawal of the seat of government from Kingston, and the construction of the St. Lawrence canal it seemed to suffer, but of late years it has in some measure recovered its former prosperity. Some very pretty mansions, villas, and modern residences surround the village and overlook the bay. It has one English church, one Methodist church, schools, ship-building yards, several good stores, tannery, brewery, and other business places.

The *Provincial Penitentiary* is situated on a hill a short distance from Portsmouth, and is an immense massive pile of stone buildings, surrounded by a very high strong stone wall, flanked with towers. Its discipline and management are considered satisfactory to the public. It is managed by a Warden, Deputy Warden, and Board of Inspectors, appointed by the Provincial Government. Its affairs are reported annually, and as it is not exclusively a local institution, it is not deemed necessary to give further details here. From the bay this building has a very imposing appearance.

Rockwood Asylum.—This humane and useful institution may be regarded as one of the most important in the city or county. Nearly twenty years ago the Government granted the sum of £25,500 for this purpose, and a spacious and handsome building was erected outside the city limits. It contains ample accommodations for the officers connected with it, and is situated in a very healthy locality. John Dickson, Esq., M.D., is Chief Superintendent and Medical Officer, and his untiring devotion to the interests and comfort of the unfortunate inmates have made him exceedingly popular. Doctor Montgomery has recently been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the institution, on account of the large number of patients and gradually increasing work.

Kingston Mills, about five miles from the city, and within this township, are situated on the Rideau Canal. Here is a romantic spot, full of natural beauty and grandeur, and heightened by that magnificent specimen of human art and skill, the "locks," by which vessels ascend a height of forty-five feet through five capacious basins of hewn stone. Here, too, is a tubular bridge, which carries the Grand Trunk Railroad across the chasm formed by the stream and the lofty rocky banks. Through the township runs a stream known as Collins's Creek, connected with the lake through a pretty lake, or one side of the township, and emptying itself into the Bay of Quinte. Collins's bay, is now called, is about five miles west from Kingston. A capacious harbor is formed there by an indentation in the shores of the bay, at the mouth of the creek we have just named. An extensive business is done at Collins's in rafting timber brought to the harbor from various parts of the country, and preparing for shipment to Quebec. The Grand Trunk has a station here, and the village, though not marked to any great extent of late years with new buildings, appears to be in a thriving condition. It contains one Methodist church, school, stores, telegraph and post-office, with grist-mill, and other places of business.

One portion of the lands in this township, particularly along the Kingston and Napane road, is of little value as a rock-stone quarry, lying as it does in the neighborhood of the city, gives an unfavorable impression of the surrounding country generally. It has been found, however, that, with a little outlay of labor and a reasonable supply of manure, the larger part of it can be made not merely serviceable but highly productive.

In addition to the villages already named in this township, we may mention Westbrook, Edgemoor, Glenburnie and Glenvale, all of which are growing in importance.

PITTSBURGH.

In this township there are 73,800 acres, a portion of which is flooded by the Rideau Canal. It is joined to Kingston by a bridge, which was

built about the year 1829, and rebuilt since the Great Cataract River, the out-let of the third of a mile in length. A drawbridge and other craft.

The land in the township of Pittsburg is very rich and fertile, other parts rock in it some good and well-cultivated along the river side.

Near Kingston is the beautiful village of Lake Barrie, the head of the Naval District. Barriefield has some very handsome mansions and suburbs to the city, and though the house is long settled. It is situated on a fine view, and a pleasant view of Kingston towers. At Barriefield are built some pleasure-boats in use throughout the Province, and their character and aquatic sportsman and amateur tourists abroad these boats are sought after and admired in distant lakes and rivers. That field stands was formerly part of Kincaid the town of Kingston was first selected situated was suggested, but was overruled of Kingston, which no doubt afforded a city.

The Rideau Canal forms the western limit of the township of Howe Island. It is

HOWE ISL.

It is connected with the township of Pittsburg otherwise is a township by itself. It contains 5000 acres, in the St. Lawrence, and is a fine view of the city, and though the house is long settled. It is situated on a fine view, and a pleasant view of Kingston towers. At Barriefield are built some pleasure-boats in use throughout the Province, and their character and aquatic sportsman and amateur tourists abroad these boats are sought after and admired in distant lakes and rivers. That field stands was formerly part of Kincaid the town of Kingston was first selected situated was suggested, but was overruled of Kingston, which no doubt afforded a city.

WOLFE ISL.

This island is beautifully situated on contains 28,120 acres, and is about two large population, and on account of it the farmers or their wives are invariably soil is considered very fertile, and the care here are under less, and are difficult otherwise.

Garden Island, containing 63 acres, Wolfe Island. This is a pretty little spot, and there are very many, which make Island and Horshoe Island are likewise part of this township.

Marysville is an important village of churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other. In summer, steamers ply regularly between in winter the ice forms a substantial and carriages.

STORINGT

It may not be generally known that divided off from portions of Pittsburg it contains somewhere about 75,400 acre thirty-one lots, from Loughborough six hundred and eighty-nine lots. Some of the long settled, and there are very many, which on which forty-five basins of hewn stone the south side of the Loughborough lake or clay and limestone bottom; on the much land in fair condition. Like other with granite formation, the intervals are timbered. In this township there are several houses, and other places of business.

LOUGHBOR

This township contains 52,000 acres, a with 1,200, the principal one being London of this township the land is rich and produces a clay which is very hard, and is set old log houses of the inhabitants, which replaced by substantial and, in many instances the necessary outhouses and offices. This township is somewhat broken; the lak occasional stone ridges, between which is adapted for every purpose. There are several houses, and other places of business. This building is quite an ornament to the hills, hotels, and other places of business to a much larger place. A steamboat often be seen plying on the lake, which portance.

In this township are some very particularly under the head of geologic

PORTLA

The greater part of this township is acres of great land, part of which is broken there are many capital farms, well cultivated dwellings and outbuildings. Including Harrowsmith, Verona, Rich Mirvale. The Kingston and Pembroke these, and is a very great convenience to

HINCENB

Hincenbrooke is a comparatively new is very much broken. There is, however, it, and the improvements made during very considerable. Among the first is John McKnight, who took part again 1837, and whose son and other descendants are in the township.

There are two villages in Hincenbrooke both of which are growing in importance schools, stores, post-office, and other

BEDFO

This township contains 70,000 acres which is very rich and fertile, especially

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

all about the year 1829, and rebuilt, except the pier, in 1845. It is the great Cataract River, the outlet of the Rideau Canal, and is 2 1/2 miles in length. A drawbridge affords a passage to steamers of other craft.

The land in the township of Pittsburgh is of varied quality—some of very rich and fertile, other parts rocky and unproductive. There are some good and well-cultivated farms, and modern residences line the river side.

Near Kingston is the beautiful village of Barrield, called after Commodore Barrie, the head of the Naval Department here for many years. Barrield has some very fine and beautiful mansions, and forms a fine suburb to the city, and though not a place of much increase has long been settled. It is situated on elevated ground, and from the river obtains a pleasing view of Kingston, with its harbors, forts, and wharves. At Barrield are built some of the best small craft, skills and carpenteries in use throughout the Province. They are sent hence to various parts, and their character and build are well known to the trade of the Province and not only in the Province but throughout the whole of the Province, and in use, some of them being towed to distant lakes and rivers. That part of Pittsburgh where Barrield stands was formerly part of Kingston Township. When the site of a town of Kingston was first selected, the spot where this village is situated was suggested, but was overruled in favor of the present locality of Kingston, which no doubt afforded greater advantages for the site of city.

The Rideau Canal forms the western boundary of the township, and a quantity of land has been drained in its formation.

HOWE ISLAND

It is connected with the township of Pittsburgh for municipal purposes, and otherwise is a township by itself. This island, which contains about 100 acres, is in the St. Lawrence, and is nearly opposite to the shore of Pittsburgh. On it are some very excellent farms in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of which is worked for dairy purposes, the soil being well adapted for pasturage. Some or four or five farms form part of the township of Howe Island. It contains 2160 acres of very rich pasture-land.

WOLFE ISLAND

This island is beautifully situated opposite the city of Kingston. It contains 28,120 acres, and is about twenty-five miles in length. It has a large population, and on account of its proximity to the Limestone City the farmers or their wives are invariably there on market days. The soil is considered very fertile, and the crops produced on Wolfe Island are far above the average on ordinary land. A great many of the farms here are under lease, and are difficult at present to obtain on lease or otherwise.

Garden Island, containing 63 acres, forms part of the township of Wolfe Island. This is a pretty little spot, and an extensive ship-building business is done here, which makes it an important place. Mud Island and Horseshoe Island are likewise two small spots which form part of this township.

Marysville is an important village on Wolfe Island, which contains churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other places of business.

In summer, steamers ply regularly between the island and Kingston, while in winter the ice forms a substantial highway both for pedestrians and carriages.

STOHRINGTON.

It may not be generally known that the township of Stourington is divided off from portions of Pittsburgh, Kingston and Loughborough. It contains somewhere about 76,400 acres, having taken from Kingston thirty-one lots, from Loughborough sixty-two, and from Pittsburgh two and a half lots, and eighty-nine lots. Some parts of the township have been long settled, and there are very many farms in a high state of cultivation, on which forty-five bushels of wheat per acre have been raised. On the south side of the Loughborough Lake the land is chiefly a rich loam or clay and limestone bottom; on the north of Loughborough there is much land in fair condition. Like other broken tracts it is interspersed with granite formations, the intervals between which are rich and well timbered. In this township there are several thriving villages, including Batterson, Inverary, and Millburn, with churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other places of business.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

This township contains 52,000 acres, a great portion of which is covered with it, the principal one being Loughborough Lake. In the front of this township the land is rich and productive, consisting of black soil on a clay foundation. It has been settled a considerable time, and the old log houses of the inhabitants, which formerly met the eye, have been replaced by substantial and, in many instances, handsome dwellings, with the necessary out-houses and offices. The land in the back part of the township is somewhat broken; the lakes, however, intervene, with occasional stone ridges, between which are intervals of fertile land, well adapted for every purpose.

Sydenham, an important and flourishing village in this township, was laid out some thirty years ago, and its rapid growth has been remarkable. In its immediate neighborhood there are some excellent farms, and many modern residences. There are several churches and capital schools, including a grammar school, which is managed by a Board of Trustees. The building is quite an ornament to the village. Many of the stores, mills, hotels, and other places of business in this locality would do credit to a much larger place. A steambot of diminutive dimensions may often be seen plying on the lake, which gives the village an air of importance.

In this township are some very productive mines, referred to more particularly under the head of geological features of the counties.

PORTLAND.

The greater part of this township is well settled, and contains 54,000 acres of excellent land, part of which is somewhat broken. Nevertheless, there are many capital farms, well cultivated, on which there are substantial dwellings and outbuildings. In it are several thriving villages, including Harrowsmith, Verona, Richardson, Petworth, Bellrock, and Darvale. The Kingston and Pembroke Railroad runs through some of these, and is a very great convenience to the inhabitants.

HINCHEBROOKE.

Hinchebrooke is a comparatively new township, and some of the land is very much broken. There is, however, some rich and fertile land in it, and the improvements made during the past few years have been very considerable. Among the first settlers in this township was Mr. John McKnight, who took part against the enemy in the rebellion of 1837, and whose son and other descendants still occupy respectable positions in the township.

There are two villages in Hinchebrooke, viz., Parham and Piccadilly, both of which are growing in importance, and have several churches, schools, stores, post-offices, and other places of business.

BEDFORD.

This township contains 70,000 acres of moderately good land, some of which is very rich and fertile, especially in the southeast part of the

township. In other parts the rocky element makes its appearance; but still the mineral wealth of Bedford is incalculable. The iron ore, on account of its size and quality, and abundance, is very promising for a source of great wealth; so that this and other advantages more than make up for any apparent drawback which may appear in the quality of some of the land.

NAPANEE

It is incorporated town of considerable importance, which stands on the margin of the Napanee River, and located in the townships of Richmond and Fredericksburgh. It is the county seat, and is the seat of the County Court, the courts-house, a view of which appears in our work, is both substantial and elegant, and standing as it does on elevated ground, away from the busy part of the town, is an ornament to the place. In connection with the court-house there is a spacious Jail; there are also public offices, which are so constructed as to afford every accommodation, comfort, and convenience. Of late years Napanee has made extraordinary progress in almost every respect. Its population there has been a marked increase since the year 1856, when the inhabitants of the village, as it was at that time, numbered some 1,500. In 1871 the number had increased to 3,000, and the present population cannot be far short of 5,000. If we may judge from external appearances, the substantial residences and extensive business establishments in the centre of the town, the elegant mansions, handsome villas, and pretty modern cottages, built of brick and stone, which are everywhere to be seen, all show, we naturally conclude, that Napanee is growing in affluence and prosperity. The want of success here no doubt is, in some degree, attributable to the rich and fertile land by which the locality is surrounded, and the enterprise and energy of the men into whose hands the lands have fallen during the last twenty years. The quantity of barley and other grain exported from this centre of industry in a single year is enormous; and although last year the price was unusually low, the yield, in many cases, was prodigiously large.

To the manufactories, mills, lumber business, and other branches of industry, the town no doubt is indebted for its immense progress during the last few years. The Napanee River is navigable as far as the town, where there is a natural fall of the water of about thirty feet, and the facilities for propelling steam machinery are very great.

There is a station of the Grand Trunk Railway within the limits of the corporation, and the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies have offices in the town. Here, too, the press is well represented by three well-conducted papers, *The Standard, Beecher, and Express*, all of which contribute largely to the welfare of the community.

In Napanee there are several churches and schools, including Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Church of Canada. To increase the wealth and benevolence of the last named church, we may name that at recent opening services the large sum of \$10,000 was collected and subscribed to liquidate the incumbrances on the property.

The business places, including stores of all kinds, hotels and other accommodations, together with its town hall, extensive market, attractive exhibition building, banking and insurance offices, with many other structures, will do justice to the heads and hearts of the people, when in the near future the town of Napanee will become the dignified city.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

This is what may be termed a small and wealthy township, in the county of Lennox. It contains 11,150 acres, the whole of which were taken up many years ago. It fronts on the Bay of Quinte, or rather is surrounded on all sides, but the northeast by the bay, and divided by a narrow strip of land, the "Bay," which also runs up into Fredericksburgh. This township was settled at an early date, and is referred to in our article on the counties. The land is of a fine, rich quality, and there are many good orchards, with superior mansions, farm-houses, and capital out-offices, in this township. Opposite, in the County of Prince Edward, which forms the other shore of the Bay of Quinte, is the much-admired natural phenomenon, the "Lake on the Mountain."

Through the township of Williamstown, which is a township, we are furnished with the names of the first settlers in Adolphustown, which doubtless will be interesting to many of their descendants. Daniel Cole, Henry Hoyer, Joseph Allison, William Rattan, Jonathan Allen, Captain Mayhew, Nicholas Hagerman, Colonel Van Alstine, Captain Thomas Dorland, E. P., and Philip Dorland, first concession; Henry Davis, Captain Foster Rattan, second concession; James M. Masters, Judge Alexander Fisher, Christopher Paul and Nicholas Peterson, Reuben Boodle, J. P., Paul Huff, Nicholas Peterson, Jr., Peter Van Seiver, John Caniff (grandfather of the historian of that name), Wm. Moore, John Roblin, Owen Rollin, Benjamin Clapp, Captain Paul Trompauer, Mr. Vanhorn, third concession; Abraham Peterson, Cornelius Vallon, Mr. Clark, Albert Cornell, John Hyke, Alexander Campbell, Albert Benson, Abraham Logart, Christopher German, J. P., Nicholas Peterson.

The following gentlemen, who were United Empire Loyalists, were at various times members of the Upper Canadian Legislature: Major Van Alstine, Thomas Dorland, John Roblin, Honorable Henry Rattan, Judge Hagerman, Samuel Carey, and Paul Peterson—the five latter beings sons of that noble land.

Mr. Daniel Hagerman, although elected, never served in the house, on account of sickness, which terminated in his death.

SOUTH AND NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

This township, in Lennox, is a fine old-settled part of the country bordering on the bay; it is well watered, branches of the Bay of Quinte embracing it as it were in one, Hay Bay running up and extending itself in its centre. It contains 40,215 acres, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. Opposite to this and the other townships on the bay, stretches that beautiful, populous, and fertile district, Prince Edward County, the shores of which, with those of the townships mentioned, render the scenery and beauties of this part of our country so deservedly celebrated.

The Bay of Quinte may, strictly speaking, be said to commence at Fredericksburgh, as there the real bay or arm of the lake begins. The traveller has now passed by its passage upwards the Upper Gap, and is fairly within the bay. The Upper Gap is between Amherst Island and Prince Edward County, the Lower Gap being at the eastern end of Amherst Island above Kingston. The whole extent of water between Amherst Island and the County of Prince Edward down to Kingston is, however, generally designated the Bay of Quinte; the part above the Upper Gap being called the Upper Bay. The land is of the most fertile and productive description, and there are very few acres in the entire township which cannot be cultivated.

Along the margin of the bay there are some pretty residences adorned with beautiful and productive orchards, while in the interior of the township they are not less handsome and attractive. One of the fair sex has written thus in regard to this township, and it is no doubt true in every particular. "We approach Fredericksburgh; it is too is a pretty place, on the north side of the bay; beautiful orchards and meadows skirt the water, and the houses and the walled town, grow beside or behind the waves. The green smooth meadows, out of which the black stumps rotted long ago, show noble groups of hickory and butternut, and sleek fat cows are rousing beneath them, or standing midleg in the small creek, that wanders through them to pour its filthy tribute into the broad bay."

RICHMOND

This township adjoins Tyendinaga in the County of Hastings, a spot named after the great Indian warrior whose tribe still partly people it. Tyendinaga, however, not being within the counties to which this sketch is limited, it is not intended to describe it here; but the early history of the settlement, the Indians there settled, in connection with their chief and his family and tribe, would be well worth considering. Many of Brandt's descendants and collateral connections are well known in the Province and these counties, and his history and that of his tribe are interwoven with the annals of the colony. The land in this township is of excellent quality and the crops generally are good. The township contains about 30,000 acres, all of which is settled. In this township there are two villages, Selby and Rollin, the former four and the latter ten miles from Napanee.

AMHERST ISLAND

This truly beautiful gem of the lakes belongs to the county of Addington. It is situated at the estuary of the Bay of Quinte, and forms the principal breakwater between the lower bay or that part of the bay between the upper and lower gaps and the lake. It contains 14,000 acres, the whole of which was taken up long since. This island was called by the French the *Ile de Fantie*, a name which it still occasionally bears. The soil is rich and productive, and a great many farms are cultivated here, and some of the best and choicest work raised. The township was settled at an early date, in all probability as early as those on the opposite shores. It is said that the Mohawk Indians, who accompanied Sir John Johnson to this province, claimed this and other lands, and they leased their right, if they had any, to Colonel Crawford, who accompanied Sir John Johnson, and that Colonel Crawford transferred his right to Sir John.

The following story is found in *Notre*, and is said to have reference to the island. Allen states that on his receiving from England some finely dyed clothes, the Mohawk became possessed with the desire of squalling the baronet in the splendor of his apparel, and with a demure face pretended to have dreamed that Sir William (father of Sir John Johnson) had presented him with a suit of the decorated garments. As the solemn hint could not be mistaken or avoided, the monarch was gratified and went away highly pleased with his device. But alas for Hendrick's shortsighted sagacity! In a few days Sir William in turn had a dream to the effect that the chief had given him several thousand acres of land. The land which is said to be Amherst Island is yours, said Hendrick; but now, Sir William, I never dream with you again! However this may be, the Government recognized the claim of Sir John Johnson (son of Sir William), and the land was patented to him in consideration of the immense sacrifices he had made in the loss of the vast possessions of his father on the Mohawk and elsewhere in the United States, and of his loyalty and good service to his country. Since that time the island has passed from the Johnson family to the Earl of Mount Cashel, but is now the property of Major R. P. Maxwell, County Down, Ireland. His representative or agent on the island is William H. Monray, Esq., who is spoken of by his tenants in the highest terms, his conduct towards them being courteous, gentlemanly, and impartial. We may here say that a great many farms on the island have been sold to the occupiers, and are therefore deemed to them and their heirs forever. There are two English Episcopal churches, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic church, and five schools, all of which are moderately well attended.

The Bay of Quinte freezes each here on their way up and down the bay during navigation; in winter it is frozen over and the communication is direct to Kingston and elsewhere. There are two thriving villages on the island with good stores and many handsome private and farm residences. Stella is a pretty village, where there is a post office conducted by Captain Polly, whose uniform courtesy has made him one of the most popular business men on the island. The other village is named Emerald, the postmaster of which is Colonel John Hitchins, who for many years has been one of the active business men of the island. His father, Richard Hitchins, Esq., J. P., was for a considerable period agent of the island for Sir John Johnson, and his daughter, Mrs. Bowes, Colonel Hitchins commanded the 3d Battalion of the Addington militia, and has been acting Justice of the Peace for a considerable length of time.

CAMDEN

This extensive and important township in the county of Addington, lies inland at the back of Ernestown; it contains some 80,000 acres. Vandy and Mud Lake are situated in the eastern part of the township, Salmon River, on which are numerous mills, runs through the northwest corner, and the Napanee River along the front of the township through the first concession. Vandy Lake is about six miles long and three miles wide; the land in the neighborhood of that beautiful sheet of water is rich and productive, while the scenery is varied and pleasing, the land rising gently from the shores of the lake. In this lake the water is beautifully clear and fish are abundant.

Mud Lake, as its name denotes, is less clear than Vandy Lake. Napanee River is fed from numerous small lakes in the townships of Portland, Loughborough, Hinchenbrooke, and Bedford. In this township there are several first class villages, one of which is the incorporated village of

NEWBURGH,

which stands on the Napanee River. It possesses an almost unlimited supply of water-power, which immense natural advantage has induced the establishment of several extensive manufactories, including paper and grist mills, tannery, and other hives of industry. There are likewise some excellent stores, hotels, and good residences.

The other villages are Centreville, Croydon, Enterprise, Moscow, Clark's Mills, Colebrook, Baldwin, and Yarker, all of which are growing in importance, and are supplied with ample church accommodation, schools, hotels, and business establishments. This township, too, has the honor of issuing a weekly paper called the *Addington Advertiser*, which is well managed, and published at Newburgh.

ERNESTOWN,

Is one of the most fertile, best settled, and wealthiest townships in the County of Addington. It is one of those first settled by the United Empire Loyalists, and in it have sprung up several important villages, the oldest of which is

BATH,

An incorporated village, on the margin of the Bay of Quinte, which was laid out at an early period, when the township was first settled, in 1784. It is a port of entry, and during navigation a steamer calls here daily up and down between Kingston and Belleville. The Episcopal church in Bath was built in 1793, and is said to be the oldest connected with the Church of England in Canada West, except one at Sandwich. The Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Presbyterians have churches here likewise, and there is abundant school accommodation. The village has one foundry, carriage factory, and other manufactories, good hotels, and an ample supply of stores. An extensive grain trade is carried on at Bath, many thousands of bushels being exported annually to the United States. It is a singular fact that the first Canadian steamer that plied

on Lake Ontario was built here in 1817. An account of the times, during the past few years, that branch down considerably almost every where.

ODESSA

Is a flourishing village, situated at the outlet of the macadamized road leading from Kingston to villa, and is distant about four miles from the station at Link's Mills. It contains several manufactories, and other places of industry, with some brick town hall, and drill shed.

In this village, which we understand will be in date, there are three churches—two Methodist (Ch. Roman Catholic, and one Methodist Episcopal schools.

Willon, Linkville, Violet, Millhaven, Morven, of which appear destined, in process of time, to be situated in this township.

The township contains 68,644 acres of choice land which is under cultivation. The soil in some places in the other townships in being more sandy, in some of fine sandy loam, not light enough, however, to affect its fertility, and is underlain with limestone. In this township, with their fruitful orchards and many cases, elegant residences, command a high price.

SHEFFIELD.

This township, at the back of North Camden, in town, contains 83,000 acres. It is of more recent already named. Many thousand acres of moderate for settlement, and although the settlement appears considerable progress during the last few years, several parts of the township; yet there are many young orchards and modern dwellings and outbuildings, and the country is well watered by lakes, the principal of which are Beaver, White, and nested by streams. On the margin of these lakes is uneven, but much valuable timber for lumbering here, large quantities of which are floated down the various mills. A large proportion of the land here, and of really good quality when cleared.

This township was organized in 1826. Mr. W. Sheffield, Bell Hoffman, who is still living, was the one, was the first chief clerk here.

There are four villages, the principal of which is a beautiful spot, with many handsome homes, and adorned Church of England, Methodist Church of Canada, Episcopal Church, with good schools, town hall, grist-mill-conducted hotels, and various other places of telegraph offices are managed by Mr. James A. Courtenay, entertaining, and energetic man of business. Erinsville is another village, some three miles from does not appear in a very thriving condition. In this village a handsome Roman Catholic church, and extensive grounds.

Clarville and Ballatra, the remaining villages, amount of commercial vitality as the one just named.

BACK TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Oso, Olen, Palmerston, Kenton, and Kador are all surveyed and opened, locating themselves in the vicinity of the newly-opened is varied from rich heavily timbered land to brook intervals of fertile plain between, and interspersed streams. In the greater part of these townships, have been in existence for years. Too little into however, still prevalent throughout the counties, they have become a dead letter. Where they are exist, the burden generally falls upon a few men who have to contribute largely to their support, great measure for the want of a due appreciation, capabilities of these counties by those at a distance that, henceforth, every year's exhibition at Kings new spirit of enterprise in such matters, and the township in Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, with their own interests, and support the character of in every possible way what it can do.

PERSONAL SKETCH

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

Was born in Scotland, on the 11th of January, great advantage of a first-class education, which seen, fitted him to occupy the most prominent position adoption. His father, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, and Canada, while the future statesman was yet young, flourishing city of Kingston.

When he was only twenty-one years old, he was Canadian bar, and for a considerable period was suits. His abilities, as a lawyer were soon apparent, called upon to settle the most difficult questions.

The public life of Sir John Macdonald commenced was returned as member for Kingston by a large he has represented ever since.

In 1848 Sir John was a member of the Co. Very soon he acquired the reputation of being a debater, and it was evident to the keen observer to no very distant period to make his mark in the years he occupied the responsible office of Attorney Canada, which office he filled with marked efficiency.

In the year 1857 the subject of our sketch became he was defeated on the question of the seat of government was referred to her Majesty, the Queen, whose choice

In 1864 a conference was held, at which Mr. M. delegate in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of a union with the maritime provinces. Subsequently a similar meeting which was held at Quebec, distinguished himself in the debates on the bill which the various colonies of British North America statesmen engaged in this arduous enterprise were ferred to London. Mr. Macdonald presided over the conference which sat in the British metropolis. most active and able part in those final negotiations Government, which culminated in the establishment of a national union. No colonial mission of equal seen in England during the present century; and

ario was built here in 1817. On account of the stringency during the past few years, that branch of industry has gone nearly almost every where.

ODESSA

ing village, situated at the outlet of Meadow Lake, on a nized road leading from Kingston to Napanee and Bellefontaine about four miles from the Grand Trunk Railroad Kings Mills. It contains several manufactories, mills, carriage shops, places of industry, with some first-class shops, hotels, and drill shed.

place, which we understand will be incorporated at an early date are three churches—one Methodist Church of Canada, one United, and one Methodist Episcopal church—with good brick-works, Violet, Millhaven, Morven, and Seltzer-ville, all near destined, in process of time, to be important villages, in this township.

ship contains 68,644 acres of choice arable land, nearly all in till cultivation. The soil in some measure differs from that of townships in being more sandy; in most parts it consists of loam, not light enough, however, except in a few places, to till, and is underlain with limestone. Many of the farms ship, with their fruitful orchards and substantial and, in elegant residences, command a high price when offered for

SHEFFIELD

ship, at the back of North Camden, in the county of Addington, 83,000 acres. It is of more recent settlement than some of the other townships. Many thousand acres of moderately good land are open and, although the settlement appears slow, yet it has made progress during the last few years. The land is broken in a few of the township; yet there are many capital farms with arable and modern dwellings and outbuildings to be seen in this country. It is enriched with numerous pretty principal of which are Beaver, White, and Long Lake, concerns. On the margin of these lakes a portion of the land out much valuable timber for lumbering purposes is afforded quantities of which are floated down the lakes and rivers to mills. A large proportion of the land is rich and well timbered of really good quality which clears.

ship was organized in 1829. Mr. William McCorquodale is another village, some three miles from Tamworth, which bears a reputation in a very thriving condition. There is, however, near a handsome Roman Catholic church, schools, priest's residence, and Ballatra, the remaining villages, have about the same commercial vitality as the one just named.

BACK TOWNSHIPS.

ships of Oso, Olden, Palmerston, Kennebec, Banio, Clarendon-ador are all surveyed and opened. Settlers are rapidly themselves in the vicinity of the newly-opened roads. The soil on rich heavily timbered land to broken-stony ridges, with fertile plain between, and interspersed with lakes and in the greater part of these townships, agricultural societies in existence for years. Two little interests in their object is, it is prevalent throughout the counties, and in some townships become a dead letter. Where they are kept up, and vitality burden generally falls upon a few enterprising individuals to contribute largely to their support. This accounts in a are for the want of a due appreciation of the character and of these counties by those at a distance. It is to be hoped forth, every year's exhibition at Kingston, will create a re- of enterprise in such matters, and that the farms in every Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, will not fail to be alive s interests, and support the character of their land by showing sible way what it can do.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

in Scotland, on the 11th of January, 1815. He had the very ntage of a first-class education, which, as will be hereafter his father, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, and family emigrated to nile the future statesman was yet young, and settled in the n city of Kingston. When he was only twenty-one years old, he was called to the Upper ur, and for a considerable period was engaged in legal pu- bilities as a lawyer were soon apparent, and he was frequently to settle the most difficult questions. The life of Sir John Macdonald commences in 1844, when he ased member for Kingston by a large majority, which city esented ever since. Sir John was a member of the Conservative opposition. He acquired the reputation of being an able parliamentary id it was evident to the keen observer that he was destined at nter period to make his mark in the political world. For ceupied the responsible office of Attorney-General for Upper hich office he filled with marked efficiency. In 1857 he was the subject of our sketch became Premier. In 1858 eated on the question of the seat of government. This matter id to her Majesty, the Queen, whose choice fell upon Ottawa. The conference was held, at which Mr. Macdonald attended as a Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of settling the terms with the Maritime provinces. Subsequently he was present meeting which was held at Quebec, and in 1865 he distin- guished in the debates on the bill which legalized the union of s colonies of British North America. The labors of the en- gaged in this arduous enterprise were more than once trans- pondon. Mr. Macdonald presided over the deliberations of the which sat in the British metropolis in 1866-7, and took a s and able part in those high negotiations with the Imperial nt, which culminated in the establishment of a new transi- tionality. No colonial mission of equal magnitude had been d during the present century; and the Imperial Govern-

ment marked its sense of the importance of the business which brought Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues to Bowling Street, by giving them place at the Queen's levees and drawing-rooms among the members of the diplomatic circle. They had, however, other duties to occupy them besides those of figuring in court ceremonies and at public banquets. They had not only to adjust the complicated and nicely-balanced details of the new constitution for the federated colonies, but they were involved in controversies arising out of the powerful opposition to the scheme, which the late Mr. Joseph Howe had organized in Nova Scotia.

After the passage in 1867 of the British North America act, honors were distributed with a liberal hand among the ministers of the four provinces who had taken part in the deliberations of the London Conference, and the subject of our sketch was made sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.

When the measure, which was the result of much labor and anxiety, came into operation, Sir John was raised to the proud position of first Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and for six years he held this office at the head of a large and well-disciplined majority. One of his first strokes of policy was to learn the hostility of the Nova Scotians, who demanded the repeal of the union, by wooing Mr. Howe, the leader of the popular party, into the cabinet, while at the same time the inauguration of the Intercolonial Railway enabled him to consolidate his influence in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In November, 1873, Sir John retired from office on the occasion of the Pacific Railway controversies, and upon the fall of his government he was anxious to retire from the leadership of his party, but his political friends everywhere would not hear of it, and he consequently became leader of the opposition.

In 1865 the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. He was made Privy Councillor in 1872, and also in the same year he received the Grand Cross of Isabel and Catholica for meritorious services.

In this sketch of the greatest living Canadian statesman, we have referred to a few only of the many important events in his history, and although he has passed the meridian of life his vitality and mental vigor still remain.

W. H. WILKINSON, Esq.

William Henry Wilkison, Judge of the County Court of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, was born at the City of Kingston, 24 November, 1838. He was educated and studied his profession in the same city. Having been sworn in as an attorney in November, 1859, he at once removed to Napanee and commenced the practice of the law there. Mr. Wilkison was called to the bar in 1861, and upon the separation of Lennox and Addington from Frontenac in 1861, he received the appointment of a Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. He continued to hold those offices until the month of June, 1869, when he was promoted to his present position of Judge. In 1863 Mr. Wilkison was married to Isabella Allan, eldest daughter of William Allan Giesels, Esq., barrister at law, formerly of Kingston.

His brother, Robert M. Wilkison, Esq., was Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Frontenac for several years before, and up to his death in 1868.

Without any intention of adulation we may say Judge Wilkison is a gentleman of an ordinary but, having, by close application and earnest devotion to the profession of his choice, raised himself to his present exalted and honorable position. During his judicial career he appears to have given the most unqualified satisfaction, while at the same time he has secured the confidence of all classes.

FRANCIS VAN DE BOGART, Esq.

The subject of the following biographical sketch, Francis Van de Bogart, son of William Van de Bogart, was born in the township of Richmond, in the county of Lennox, Ontario, on the farm where he now lives, February 24, 1836. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Daniel F. Perry, of Morven, April 23d, 1862. His grandfather, Francis Van de Bogart, was one of the United Empire Loyalists, and first settled in South Frederick-burg, but in 1801 he came to live on the Napanee River near to where the Napanee cemetery now is. His father having died when he was only eleven years old, his educational advantages were limited, as at fifteen he undertook the management of the farm, and has always been employed in agricultural pursuits.

At an early age Mr. Van de Bogart acquired the habit of reading, and having devoted his attention to the different religions of the world, he came to the conclusion that reason is the only oracle of man, and that experience, observation, and reflection are, in his opinion, the only true saviours that have ever appeared on earth. He considers it folly to impoverish this world by laying up treasure in another, that the time to be happy is now, and the way to be happy is to make others so. In the fall of 1874, at the town of Napanee, he presided at the first Free-ought meeting ever held in the Dominion of Canada. He was the first to introduce the order of Patrons of Husbandry in these counties, and has been ever ready to help any work that tends to build up a universal brotherhood among men.

D. FOWLER, Esq.

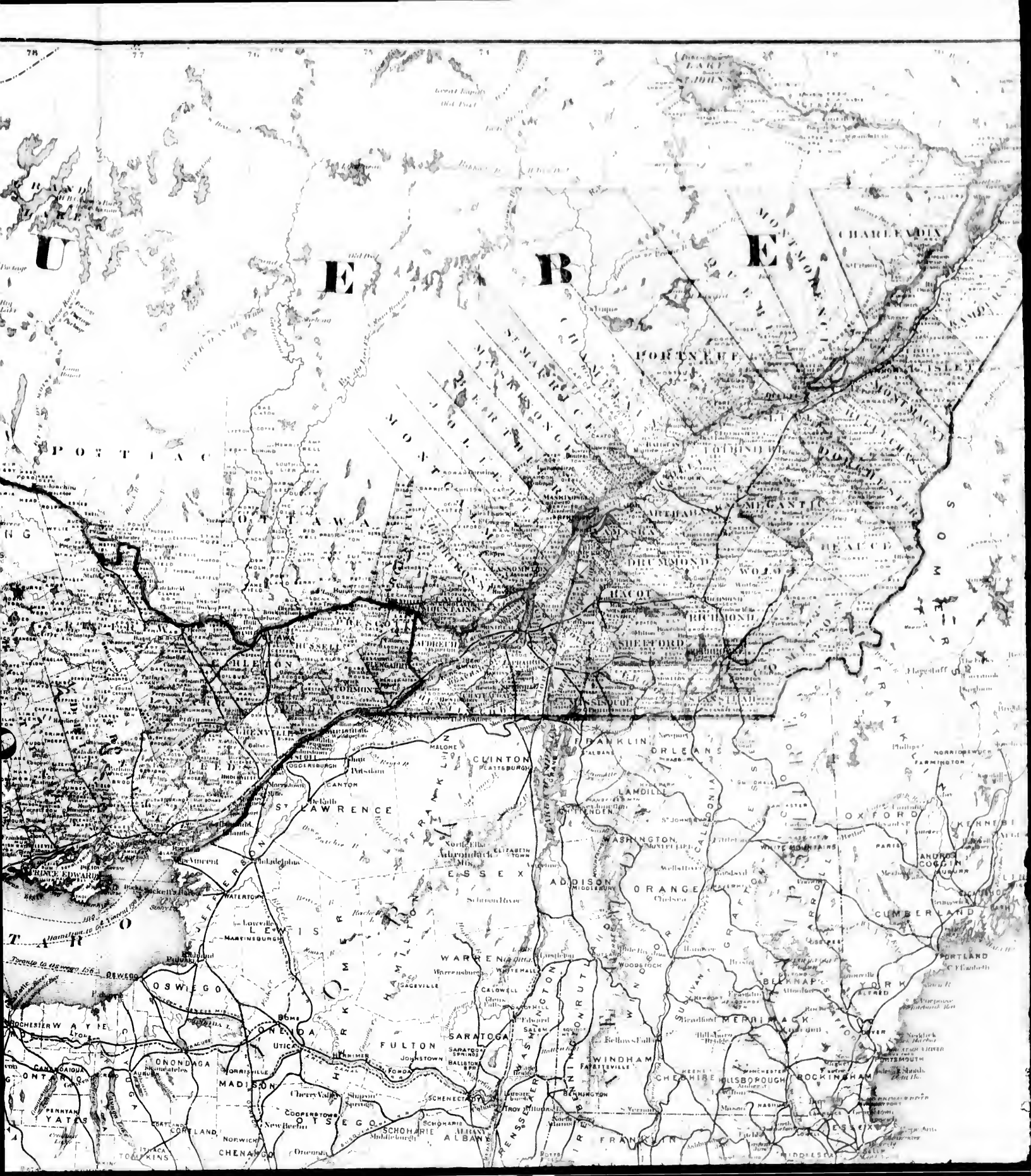
A poet is said to be born not made, so it is with a painter. In that sense Mr. Fowler was a born artist. He cannot remember the time when a pencil was not welcome to his hand. As a schoolboy he spent many a half holiday over his drawing, while the other boys were at play. As he grew up the taste became thoroughly confirmed, so that, when having abandoned the law, he found himself at liberty (his father being dead) to choose a profession, he placed himself at a pupil under the late J. D. Harding, whose terms were three hundred dollars for a three years' run of the studio. Mr. Fowler thought that his career was thus cut out for him. His youthful ambition was to be a great painter. He thought great painters among the greatest of men, and indeed there are few historical names held in higher honor. His health being delicate, he was recommended to pass a winter in a milder climate, and had thus an opportunity of studying art in Italy. But the rudiments and principles only of art can be taught; all his higher qualities must be innate or self-acquired. Disappointment ensued. Not attaining a success which satisfied him, Mr. Fowler, after a trial of some years, threw up his pencil, came to Canada, purchased the place in which he has lived ever since, and devoted himself to the duties devolving on the father of a young family. For fourteen years he never once took a pencil in hand. His old love for art, however, still existing, and then reviving in full force, he resumed the pursuit. Art in Canada was then hardly emerging from its first infancy, and so far was he from thinking of bringing his productions before the public, of turning them to any account, that it was not until 1863, fourteen years later, that he sent some of them to the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston. But from that time he was for many years, with few exceptions, an annual contributor, and from the first took a leading position on the prize list. At a subsequent time the Art Association of Montreal offered \$200 for the best picture in oil or water-colors sent in for competition. It was adjudged to be a tie between Mr. Fowler and another artist, and the premium was divided between them. The same two pictures came afterwards before the International Judges on behalf of Canada at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia with a different result. In the meantime the Society of Canadian Artists was formed at Montreal, and the Ontario Society of Artists at Toronto, and Mr. Fowler became by invitation a member of

DOMINION OF CANADA

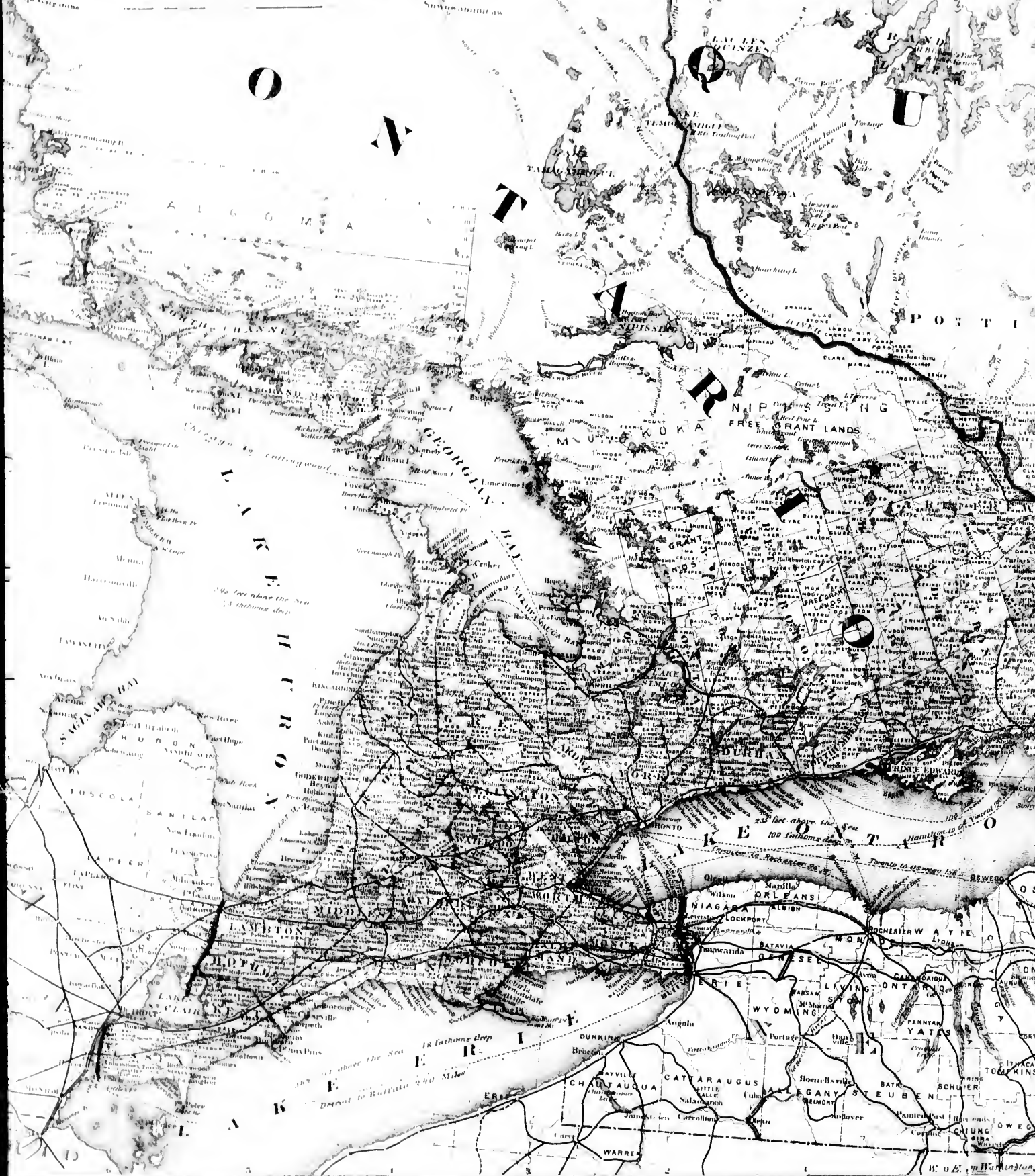
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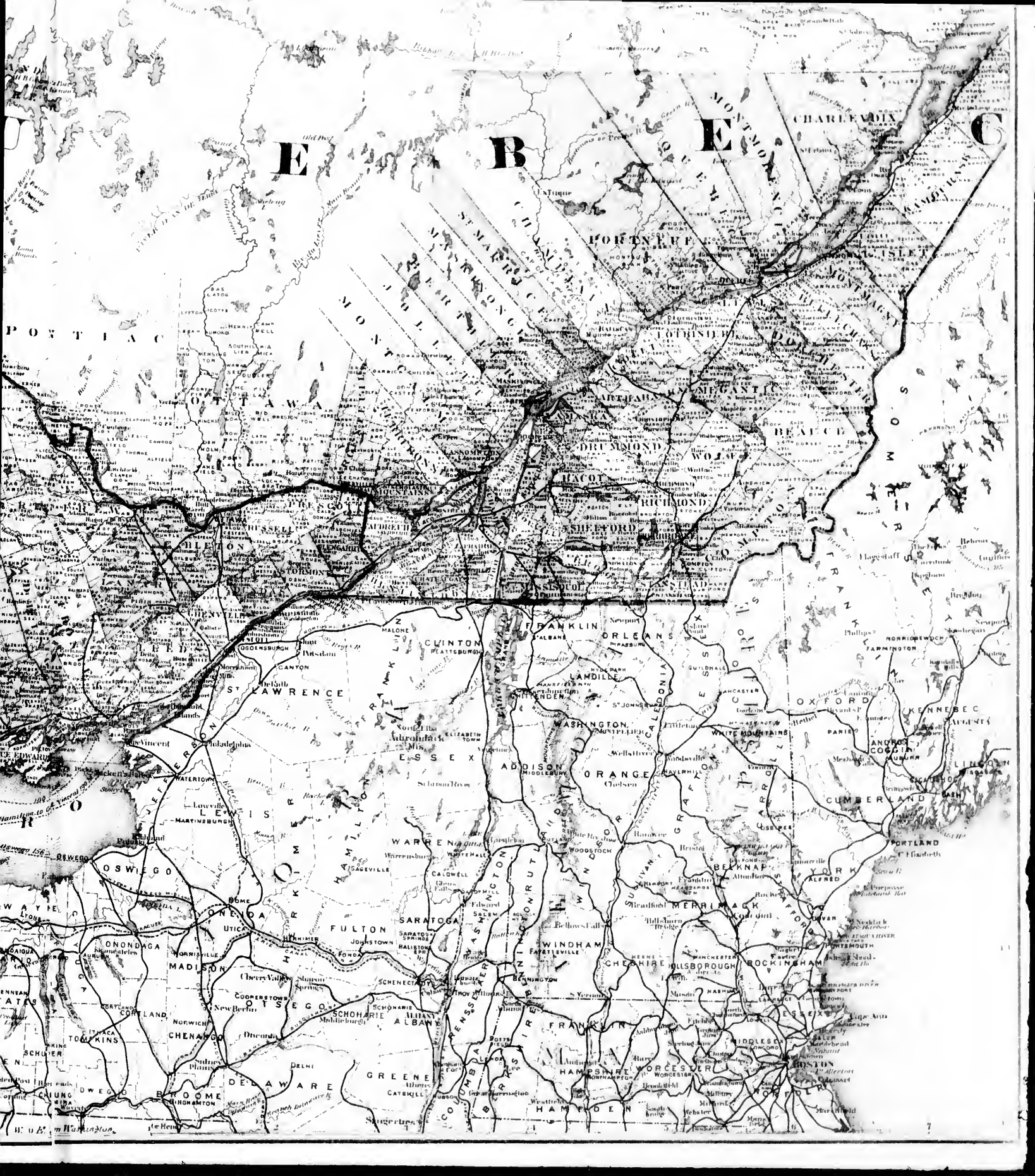
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both. His works have there been continually before the public. Some of them have been purchased by the Art Association, and others by the Government of Ontario, and he has met with some general success in this direction; but his pictures have never been popular, and at their best time their sale, though the price of them has more than doubled in some cases, has never equalled a third part of his expenditure. Other painters have been more fortunate in this respect. The number of pictures, however, that Mr. Fowler has produced has been limited, as he has other occupations.

When the International Centennial Exhibition was projected to be held at Philadelphia, the Dominion and Provincial Governments made great efforts, which were crowned with complete success, that Canada should be well represented. A selection of pictures was made among other articles for exhibition, and ten of Mr. Fowler's were chosen. The number of works of art contributed by nearly every civilized nation on the globe was immense. Among some forty or fifty galleries, one was set apart for Canada, and was completely filled with the works of twenty-nine painters, in oil and water colors, of whom four were deceased. The display was highly creditable, so great had been the progress of Canadian art by that time. To Mr. Fowler alone, however, was the International medal awarded—the one uniform medal and diploma given in all cases. Setting aside the Americans, who preferred to be judged in the mass, there were more than 250 paintings in water-colors sent to the Exhibition by ten countries. Of all these eleven awards were made in all: 6 British, 3 Austrian, 1 Swedish, 1 Canadian. In seven cases the medal was given for "artistic excellence," and of these Mr. Fowler's was one. In two cases the expression was stronger, in two not so strong. He also received a Dominion medal in common with two artists of Montreal.

We give a near view in this work of Mr. Fowler's residence on Amherst Island. It does not justice to the surrounding ground, which is really pretty with its "green fields by the Lake," all more distant views being intercepted by trees. Here he has lived a very quiet, retired life, partly from choice, partly from the necessity arising from the condition of his health. He is fond of gardening and other outdoor occupations, and, as may be supposed, a keen lover of the beauties of nature. He is an almost insatiable reader; occasionally appears in print on one topic or another, and, we need hardly add, is devoted to the art of which he is still an indefatigable student.

WILLIAM PETERSON.

Was born in Adolphustown 15th of January, 1806, and lives on Lot 14, third concession, where he has spent the whole of his life. The following information has been supplied by the subject of our sketch, which will doubtless be interesting to our readers:

In 1776 Mr. Nicholas Peterson, father of William, was employed by the city authorities of New York as messenger, and continued to occupy that position for a considerable time. In 1777 he swore allegiance to King George III in presence of the first governor who was appointed to America. During this time, while Mr. Peterson was attending to his ordinary business, he was met by some of the rebels who wished him to pilot them to a place called "Powless Hook," which he at once refused to do. One of the gang, who was armed and appeared to be a commanding officer, snatched him on the head with his sword, and inflicted other serious injuries; fortunately, however, he was not mortally wounded. On the same day the battle of Powless Hook was fought, and the British defeated the enemy.

When the battle of Blockhouse was fought, he was despatched to a place called Fort Loy, and on his return there were 1900 rebels in the field against 700 loyal men who were in the Blockhouse at the time, and who succeeded in defeating that large number. This seems almost incredible, yet it was related by Mr. Nicholas Peterson as a fact, and we have no reason to doubt it. After this conflict, eighteen wagon-loads of the killed and wounded were removed; so that the loss of the enemy was very great. In the midst of the conflict, a man named Hampton Miller ascended the Blockhouse, planted the British flag, and returned unhurt. The greater part of the seven men just referred to, with other United Empire Loyalists, including Mr. Nicholas Peterson, after climbing the rapids of the St. Lawrence in June, 1784, pitched their tent in Adolphustown on the Bay of Quinte. The first crop planted in this wild land, after it was partially cleared, was put in by Mr. Nicholas Peterson, the yield of which was large, and convinced the early settlers that the country of their adoption was rich and productive. The allotment of the land received by Mr. N. Peterson from Government was Lot 19 on the third concession in Adolphustown, where he settled with his wife and child. The grandfather of William and his other children received allotments of land in the same township.

Mr. William Peterson was married to Miss Isabella Lawson in 1829. They have three and two daughters. On the homestead there is a pretty, substantial stone residence situated in an elevated position, fronting the bay, and adorned with a beautiful grove on the margin of the waters.

JOHN MURRAY CLARK, ESQ.

Robert Clark, J. P., grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, New York, March 10th, 1744, where in process of time he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright. He left his family and joined the British standard during the Revolutionary War, and served under General Burgoyne. After several weeks of suffering and privation, he arrived in Canada, and was employed by the Government to build the Kingston Mills, preparatory to the settlement of the United Empire Loyalists in the then district of Meechenburgh. Here his wife and three sons joined him in 1781, his eldest son Matthew assisting him in the erection of the mills after a separation, caused by the war, of seven years. In the spring of 1784 he removed with his family to Lot 31 in the first concession of the township of Ernestown. During this year he was employed again by the Government to construct the Napanee Mills. It is worthy of being placed on permanent record that Mr. Clark made great sacrifices for his King and country. He owned two farms in the land of his nativity, but rather than be classed among the rebels he abandoned his property. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella Ketchum, died in the year 1809, while he survived her some fifteen years, he having attained to the age of seventy-nine years and nine months.

Matthew, his eldest son, father of Mr. John Murray Clark, was elected member of Parliament in 1824, and in the same year married Ann McCoy, stepdaughter of Colonel Johnston, the issue of which marriage was twelve sons. Matthew and John C. Clark served during the war of 1812-15, and afterwards were both made colonels in the militia. Matthew Clark settled on Lot 37 in the second concession of Ernestown, in the year 1809, and his two youngest sons, John Murray and Richard Lewis, still occupy the old homestead; and we may mention here that a good deal of the property owned by Robert Clark, named in the early part of our sketch, is still owned by his descendants, including grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

John Murray Clark married Sarah E., second daughter of Daniel Fraser, of Ernestown, nephew of the late Colonel Isaac Fraser, who for many years was Register for the counties of Lennox and Addington. The issue of this marriage were four daughters and one son, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, was married to Wm. H. Bagley, the second Augustus, married Norman H. Ham; the third, Alma A., married Sydney R. Bagley, architect, St. Catharines; while the other two children are still at home, married to Egerton M. Ryerson and Minnie Edney respectively.

Mr. Clark served in the Militia of the greater part of which time he twelve years he has acted as local Justice of the Peace, and that the amount stands five hundred, a great Canada.

JOHN ARMITAGE

Was born in the county of Tipperary, 1809. When a little over twenty years of age he accompanied his family to town as his future home. He came in June, 1831. The land at that era that he had many difficulties to encounter before he could secure anything. He and his friends, however, their arrival in his country, then made out money or friends. Mr. Armitage to purchase half of Lot 37 in the obtained the second half of Lot 37 an extensive farm. He at once se forest and clear the fertile lands, dearness became a fruitful field. He ment of his property, and by pati- sion required an abundance of vor value as time rolled away, and he circumstances. Amongst our illustr- of the farm residence of Mr. Armitage a standing monument of what import- ing industry, consistent perseverance.

Mr. Armitage was a really useful the Township Council for many years as Deputy Reeve. He enjoyed the co- to a very large extent, as he was ir- of large estates.

Mr. Armitage was married to Miss Ann Jane Ginst, who came to the of four years, they having settled in Grenville. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage Solinah Onsky Demotious, and he still living on the old homestead, "a better country" at the 8th of p- preceding month, completed her se- daughter, just blossoming into woman- to Mr. Armitage, who was not by an- tion. He bore the shock, however, a few years severed their reunion. At the moral and religious atmosphere, peculiar work of this kind it is that nature. One matter, however, in- tical benevolence of the subject of o- and destitute, and manifested a speci- children, several of whom have grown- fying to know that Mrs. Armitage is now providing the comforts of a- plished orphan boy, who is the cle- family.

On the morning of the 29th May the household, when the head of the- nality for life. His remains were- at Canada by a boat of friends, who had staid.

JOHN BAKER

William Baker, father of John, Frontenac, Ontario, 24th September, and followed his vocation in the city occurred 22d April, 1838. The subj- is John Baker, third son of Willin- born 14th May, 1821. Immediately voted his attention to agricultural p- industry, and gradually he soon a- he was married to Miss Mary And- Esq., formerly of Plymouth, Englan- In process of time Mr. Baker was in- and consequently settled upon an e- about three miles from the city of K- possessed among other illustrations a- farms on the Bath Road, and is a su- dence, with commodious farm build-

It would be imprudent, on our p- character of so worthy a citizen in- however, with propriety, say that M- tegry, Christian mercantile, political- gold rule. On the 25th of August, leaving an affectionate companion a- in comfortable circumstances, still fe-

HENRY WILMOT

The father of Henry, Mr. John W- don, England, in 1790, and in 1813- service. He was carpenter on board- ships for a considerable time, after w- the dockyard at Kingston. When J- arrived in the Government he purcha- and bought land in the township of- cession, on the margin of the river S- by one of his sons. He married M- natives of London, England, in the- rings was four sons and one daughter- The subject of our sketch, Mr. Hen- Ontario, in 1829, being the second s- married Miss Ann Oraham, whose p- emigrated to Canada in 1830. M- Cavalry under Colonel Strang, in- eight years. Subsequently he join- entered as a gunner in 1855; and p- advances by merit to the comman- holding.

Mr. Wilmot has been a member- Pittsburgh for seven years, and act- During his official career he contrib- brother-in-law, the late Mr. Peter- ship, to the abolition of tolls in P- crowned with success.

Mr. Wilmot now lives on Lots 6- native township, where he has erect- residence. His farming operations- devotes special attention to the lup- berries, and the raising of sheep, the- most valuable animals in the Dom- President of the Midland Central A- of its directors.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

Mr. Clark served in the Militia of Canada for more than twenty years, the greater part of which time he held the office of lieutenant. For twelve years he has acted as local Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace. We may mention here that the number of Mr. Robert Clark's descendants exceed five hundred, a great many of whom are still living in Canada.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Esq.,

Was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the 6th of January, 1804. A little over twenty years old he emigrated with his parents and other members of the family to Upper Canada, and selected Ernestown as his future home. He came by way of Quebec, and landed here in June, 1831. The land at that early date was only partially cleared, so that he had many difficulties to encounter, and many obstacles to overcome before he could secure anything like a comfortable and desirable residence. His lands, however, proved to be a much better position on their arrival in this country than many others who came to Canada with out money or friends. Mr. Armitage was so circumstanced as to be able to purchase half of Lot 27 in the third concession, and afterwards obtained the second half of Lot 37 and the whole of Lot 36, making an extensive farm. He at once set to work to fell the trees of the forest and clear the fertile lands, and in process of time the wilderness became a fruitful field. He devoted his energies to the improvement of his property, and by patient industry and rigid economy he soon acquired an abundance of worldly wealth. His land increased in value as time rolled away, and he found himself in comparatively easy circumstances. Amongst our illustrations will be found a handsome view of the farm residence of Mr. Armitage, which should be looked upon as a standing monument of what important results can be achieved by untiring industry, ceaseless perseverance, and strict frugality.

Mr. Armitage was a really useful citizen, having been a member of the Township Council for many years, and for a considerable time he acted as Deputy Reeve. He enjoyed the confidence of his friends and neighbors to a very large extent, as he was frequently chosen to act as executor of large estates.

Mr. Armitage was married to Miss Annie Guest, daughter of Thomas and Ann Jane Guest, who came to this country when she was a little girl of four years, they having settled in the township of Oxford, county of Grenville. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage had three children—John Wesley, Simeon Ousley Demontour, and Rachel Elizabeth, of the two former are the only ones still living. Mr. Armitage, who in 1836 was removed to a "better country" on the 5th of May, 1859, having, on the 5th of the preceding month, completed her seventeenth year. The death of his daughter, just blooming into womanhood, no doubt was a severe blow to Mr. Armitage, who was not by any means a man of robust constitution. He bore the shock, however, with becoming fortitude, and only a few days after their removal, which still left in his mind a remembrance of the moral and religious aspect of Mr. Armitage's character, but in a purely secular work of this kind it is not intended to enter into details of that nature. One matter, however, must not be omitted, that is the practical benevolence of the subject of our sketch. He cared for the poor and destitute, and manifested a special interest in the welfare of orphan children, several of whom have found a home under his roof. It is gratifying to know that Mrs. Armitage is pursuing the same course, and she is now providing the comforts of a home for a fine, ruddy, light-complexioned orphan boy, who is the eleventh of that class cared for by the family.

On the morning of the 29th May, 1872, a dark cloud overshadowed the household, when the head of the family was smothered by the catastrophe for life. His remains were afterwards followed to the cemetery at Catsquai by a host of friends, who felt keenly the heavy loss they had sustained.

JOHN BAKER, Esq.,

William Baker, father of John, was born at Kingston, county of Frontenac, Ontario, 24th September, 1792. He was a mechanic by trade, and followed his vocation in the city of Kingston until his death, which occurred 22d April, 1838. The subject of this brief biographical sketch is John Baker, third son of William and Margaret Baker, who was born 14th May, 1821. Immediately after the death of his father, he devoted himself to agriculture, which still remains his chief occupation. Industry, and frugality, he soon made headway in the world. In 1857 he was married to Miss Mary Andrews, daughter of George Andrews, Esq., formerly of Plymouth, England, who located in Canada in 1843. In process of time Mr. Baker was in circumstances to acquire property, and consequently settled upon an extensive and fertile farm, situated about five miles from the city of Kingston, and by J. C. of a perspective appears among our illustrations, was built by Mr. Baker on one of his farms on the Bath Road, and is a substantial, elegant, modern stone residence, with commodious farm buildings.

It would be imprudent, on our part, to enter into the private religious character of so worthy a citizen in a work of this nature. We may, however, with propriety say that Mr. Baker was a true and devoted member of the Christian Church, a patient industry, and a strict observer of the golden rule. On the 25th January, 1875, he was called to his reward, leaving an affectionate companion and large family, who, although left in comfortable circumstances, still feel that their loss is irreparable.

HENRY WILMOT, Esq.,

The father of Henry, Mr. John Wilmot, was born in the city of London, England, in 1790, and in 1813 came to Canada in His Majesty's service. He was carpenter on board of one of His Britannic Majesty's ships for a considerable time, after which he remained in the service for some years in the city of London. When Mr. Wilmot retired from active life under the Government he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and bought land in the township of Pittsburg, Lot 4 in the first concession, on the margin of the river St. Lawrence, which is now occupied by one of his sons. He married Miss Sarah Milton, whose parents were natives of London, England, in the year 1819. The issue of this marriage was four sons and one daughter, who are still living.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Henry Wilmot, was born in Pittsburg, Ontario, in 1826, being the second son of John and Sarah Wilmot. He married Miss Ann Graham, whose parents were from Scotland, having emigrated to Canada in 1830. Mr. Wilmot joined the Frontenac Cavalry under Colonel Strange, in 1847, and continued in the ranks eight years. Subsequently he joined Graham's Cavalry and Battery, and advanced by a number to the command which he now has the honor of holding.

Mr. Wilmot has been a member of the Council of the township of Pittsburg for seven years, and acted as Deputy Reeve for two years. During his official career he contributed largely, in connection with his brethren, to the late Mr. Peter Wilmot's success in securing a township, to the abolition of tolls in Pittsburg. This scheme was finally crowned with success.

Mr. Wilmot now lives on Lots 6 and 7 in the first concession of his native township, where he has erected a handsome and substantial stone residence. The farming operations are on an extensive scale, while he devotes special attention to the raising of stock and the breeding of horses. He is noted throughout the counties as the owner of some of the most valuable animals in the Dominion. In 1877, Mr. Wilmot was President of the Midland Central Agricultural Society, and is still one of its directors.

JOHN McROLY.

Matthew T. McRory, father of John, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Canada when he was a young man, in 1823. For a time he remained in the township of Kingston, and in the following year he removed to Loughborough, where he purchased Lot 2 in the sixth concession. In 1825 he married Miss Mary Ann Finley, who was likewise a native of Ireland. During the unfortunate rebellion of 1837, Mr. M. T. McRory served as a volunteer under the British flag. In politics he was a staunch conservative, and always took an active part in the political questions of the day. On the 24th February, 1864, he departed this life. Mrs. McRory survived him four years, having died in 1868.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest son of Matthew T. and Mary Ann McRory, who was born February 14th, 1837. In 1856 he was married to Miss Miriam Wood, daughter of Abraham and Penula Wood, who were natives of this country.

In 1848 Mr. McRory joined the Frontenac Cavalry under Colonel Strange, and in 1852 served under Colonel Wood in the official capacity of lieutenant. He has been a member of the Council in his township twelve years, eleven of which he served as Reeve, and for one year was Warden of the county. In 1861 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, in appreciation of his valuable services in the township. Mr. McRory was presented by his constituents, in 1878, with an elegant gold watch, chain, and fob, which show the estimation in which he is held by those who elected him to office.

AARON SPIKE, Esq.,

Bryan Spike, father of Aaron, was born in Yorkshire, England, in July, 1776, and emigrated to the United States in 1795. After having remained there for several years he concluded to pay a visit to Upper Canada, which he did in 1803, and two years afterwards he permanently settled in the township of Portland, Ontario. The subject of our sketch, Mr. Aaron Spike, was born on the 29th February, 1818, on Lot 6 in the fifth concession in the township and province just named. Mr. Spike was married to Miss Eliza Goldsmith, whose parents were Canadians. The issue of this marriage are four children—Phoebe Ann, born 23d June, 1845; William Bryan, October 3d, 1848; Eliza Phyllis Jane, October 14th, 1850, and Mary Ida Maad, January 3d, 1863.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Spike has acted as clerk to the township Council, having been elected so early as 1842, and some fifteen years ago he was appointed to the responsible office of local Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, which clearly shows his usefulness and popularity.

Mr. Spike, within the last sixteen years, has erected on his valuable farm a handsome stone residence, which stands on high ground, and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country.

ALLEN BOND, Esq.,

Isaac Bond, father of Allen, was born in the State of New York, at Chester, Warren County, in 1782. When quite a young man he came to Canada, having arrived there in 1803, and settled in the township of Loughborough in 1806, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Latimer, who is still living and enjoys good health, although in her ninety-first year.

When Mrs. Isaac Bond, with other members of the family, left Oswego, U. S., for their new home in Canada, the conveniences for travel were very different to what they are now, and oftentimes small boats had to be used, though sometimes fraught with danger.

Mr. Isaac Bond belonged to the militia in 1812 or 1813, and remained in the service a considerable time. Occasionally it was his duty to escort one of the officers to Toronto to receive the amount of the pay-roll. His brother Samuel was killed while bravely defending his country against the aggression of rebels, at the famous battle of Lundy's Lane. Mr. Isaac Bond died in 1857.

Mr. Allen Bond was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bond, who has lived on Lot 48 in the third concession of Stirlington, the greater part, if not the whole, of his life. In 1836 he was married to Miss Margaret Heath, whose grandparents were United Empire Loyalists, and settled in Canada at an early date. Mr. Bond served in the militia of his country for many years; commencing as a private, he raised himself to the position of captain in the third battalion Frontenac militia. His appointment is dated at Quebec, 29th December, 1862.

WILLIAM DUFF, Esq.,

William Duff, Sr., father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Ireland in 1758, and emigrated to Canada, with his family, in 1818. He settled in East Loughborough, where he purchased Lot 1 in the 23rd in the fifth concession, and served in the Irish rebellion under the British Crown, and on his arrival in this country he joined the militia of Canada. He died in November, 1861.

William Duff, the younger, eldest son of William Duff, Sr., was born in 1824, in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Duff was married to Miss Eliza Tolin, a native of Ireland, who came to this country, with her parents, at an early date, and he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from his early boyhood. The country presents a very different appearance to what it did thirty or forty years ago, when the lands were covered with wood. At that time land in many places in the locality where Mr. Duff lives could be bought for sixty cents per acre; whereas, the present value of it, according to recent sales, is \$20 per acre. On his valuable farm there is erected a good substantial residence, while the out-offices are extensive, compact, and commodious. Amongst our illustrations will be found a view of Mr. Duff's premises, which are situated on Lots 22 and 23 in the township of Stirlington, contiguous to the flourishing village of Inverary.

PETER W. FREEMAN, Esq.,

The great-grandfather of Mr. P. W. Freeman was born in England, and emigrated to America before the Declaration of Independence, and settled at Stillwater, now called Troy, in the State of New York. After having remained there several years he removed to Canada, and settled in Elizabethtown, county of Grenville, Ontario, as one of the United Empire Loyalists. The father of Mr. Freeman was born in Grenville in June, 1790, and came to Loughborough some time during the year 1810 or 1811. He was married to Miss Jane Rutan in the year 1812, and settled on Lot 15 in the seventh concession, now owned by Mr. J. K. Freeman. He followed the occupation of farming until his death, which event took place in July, 1870. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Mr. Rutan, was born in Germany in 1753, where he was a member of the United General Burgoyne, and was in active service until the close of the war in 1781. He came, with his family, to Canada, and settled as a United Empire Loyalist in Adolphustown, in the county of Lennox, where the mother of Mr. Peter W. Freeman was born, and who is still living.

The subject of our biographical sketch was born in the township of Loughborough, September 2, 1824, where he remained for many years. On the 14th March, 1848, he was married to Miss Harriet Cross, of Onondaga County, New York State, and settled on a farm in Loughborough in the same year. Mr. Freeman has not only been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but has been employed by the Ontario Government and

by the Canada Land Company to look after their timber. At present he has charge of eighteen townships for the Ontario Government, and acts as agent for the Canada Land Company in twelve counties. Mr. Freeman is Justice of the Peace in the county of Frontenac, and B R in four other counties.

JAMES GRANT, Esq.,

Is second son of the late Mr. James Grant, of Hanfield, who was well known in the counties. In 1837 he proceeded to California, via the West Indies, where he embarked in mining operations, and was moderately successful. Thousands of people at that time flocked to that part of the world in pursuit of gold, some of whom made handsome fortunes, while the majority failed to improve their circumstances. Dr. John Grant, brother of the subject of our sketch, accompanied him to California, where he has followed with success the practice of his profession for seventeen years. He settled at a beautiful town, called Watsonville, in the vicinity of San Francisco. The climate of that country is unequalled, and must be considered one of the most productive wheat-growing districts in the world. Notwithstanding the many advantages of that country, however, circumstances so transpired that Mr. Grant was obliged to leave its wealth and beauties, and return to the land of his nativity. In 1860 he settled in the township of Loughborough, where he purchased the valuable farm, a sketch of which, together with a portrait of its owner, appear in our work. In 1865-9 and 1871, Mr. Grant was an active member of the Township Council, and invariably took a lively interest in the welfare of his constituents. He is not only engaged in extensive farming operations, but he devotes special attention to the working of phosphate mines, which have become so important and profitable, in the township of Loughborough.

F. X. COUSINEAU,

Located in the city of Kingston, Ontario, in 1858, with the intention of improving himself in the English language, he being by birth a French Canadian. Having in some measure accomplished his object, his services were secured by the then celebrated house of Mr. James Davis, drygoods merchant, so well known and esteemed in the city and surrounding district. Here he remained two years, and in 1860 he entered the establishment of R. Waddell & Co. Mr. Cousineau's business ability was so appreciated in this house that he was retained nine years, the last three of which he was taken in as partner. During his connection with Messrs. Waddell & Co. the business was considerably enlarged and improved, and the increased wealth and prosperity of the house, it is said, were chiefly due to the tact, energy, and management of the junior member of the firm.

In 1869 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and the subject of our sketch having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the people and trade of the community, commenced business on his own account. The Orange Hall building, a sketch of which appears among our illustrations, was then vacant, and had been so for a considerable time, when it occurred to Mr. Cousineau that it was just the place for an extensive drygoods emporium. He was, as it will be seen, correct in his calculations, as in that building he has built up one of the largest and most lucrative retail trades within fifty miles of the Limestone City.

From the first day of opening, Mr. Cousineau resorted upon the wise and safe system of doing business exclusively for cash, and devoted special attention to the cultivation of the farmers' patronage. He buys for cash, and when large parcels of goods are offered at ruinously low prices he is in a position to command the needful, and thus secure for his vast army of customers bargains which they otherwise could not obtain.

One of the grand secrets of Mr. Cousineau's success in business during the last nine years is his method of advertising. He may be justly styled the printer's friend, yet he takes good care that the printer gives him value for his money; he does this part of his business judiciously, choosing always the best modes of keeping the advantages of his house continually before the public. This item of expenditure amounted last year to the large sum of *fifteen hundred dollars*, yet it is the most profitable investment he could have made, and as a legitimate result he turns over his immense stock nearly four times a year. Narrowly looked into, Mr. Cousineau conducts his business on the *mutual* principle, that is, he divides his profits with his customers—he buys well and gives them the benefit—he makes extensive sales, and, therefore, can sell for a mere commission on the wholesale price, and to illustrate this principle more fully, his latest method of advancing the interests of his patrons is that he actually gives them back a portion of his profits in drygoods varying in value according to the extent of their purchases.

MESSRS. GIBBARD & SON.

The business of this well-known and highly-respected firm was established at Napanee, in 1840, and has grown with the growth of that flourishing town. The fame of the house as manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of furniture extends from Ottawa to Toronto.

The career of the firm illustrates the fact that from the most humble beginnings frequently arise the most gratifying results. In the year 1836, Mr. John Gibbard came to "The Napanee," as the village was then known, and which it is still called by old residents, and for a time successfully carried on the business of a carpenter. In the year 1860 he leased a mill on the canal, and commenced on a modest scale the manufacture of sash, doors, and furniture. Unfortunately, the factory was burnt to the ground in 1864. It was, however, rebuilt on a more extensive basis in 1868, when Mr. Gibbard admitted his son, Mr. W. T. Gibbard, to a partnership in the business. In 1871 the manufacture of sash and doors was dispensed with, and the entire energies of the firm devoted to the production of furniture. The business continued to grow and flourish till misfortune once more made its unwelcome appearance. On the 5th of December, 1874, the factory, when in first-class running order, became a victim to the fell destroyer—fire. Calamities of this kind often destroy energy, cripple effort, and otherwise damage the sufferers. Not so, however, with Messrs. Gibbard & Son. The loss, though painful in itself, imparted new life, developed fresh enterprise, inspired combined exertions, and success was the legitimate fruit. The factory was without any delay rebuilt, and before the end of the following February one of the most complete, extensive, and convenient buildings for their business had risen on the ruins of those which had in their day been

useful, but less convenient. The new structure better adapted in every way to meet the demand business, so that the apparent misfortune benefited. It was supplied with both steam ar with all the latest and most improved machinery excelled in the Province in the completing the very best furniture of every description, manufacture, chiefly and the personal supervision more active partner, Mr. W. T. Gibbard, card drawing-room, dining-room, bed room, and office article that comes under the head of elegant tr cradle to a rosewood coffin. In the same year were rebuilt (1874-5) they made extensive commodious ware-rooms, making them equal in the Province.

These ware-rooms are kept fully stocked their line, while the factory is kept continually capacity to supply the ever recurring demands of the trade. Not only are the confined to their own locality, but the excellence of their furniture have become so well known Messrs. Gibbard & Son frequently fill orders of the country, where they have invariably tial, Central, and County exhibitions.

DENRY R. SPENCER

Was born in the village of Newburgh, Ontario, 1838, and was educated at the Newburgh Acad was conducted by David Beach, Esq., as principal, Esq., as teacher of the higher branches of Eng At the early age of fifteen years, Mr. Spencer life, when he entered the establishment of Dew received the first rudiments of mercantile kn being a practical and thorough man of business a lasting impression for good on his youth moulded him into his own character.

He remained with the firm one year, when house of Griffith Davis, of Kingston. Here t tom of the ladder, as a parcel boy, by a th humble one, he climbed each step steadily, w that he will ultimately reach its summit. He i in this house until he was promoted to the s haberdashery department. Gradually, the subj noted, and his salary from time to time so ad himself in easy circumstances.

At this juncture, he thought it would be a cultivate his intellectual attainments, and he other term at the Newburgh Academy, which by William Lewin, Esq., afterwards the Rev. of the Church of England. At the close of Spencer was offered a situation by John D. F. which he accepted, and worked for him four ye to change for a clerkship at Ogdensburgh, b being perfectly satisfied with his juvenile assic on his former salary, and secured his serv During his stay with Mr. Ham, Mr. Spencer thorough practical business education, which with the best business men of the county.

His employer, John D. Ham, Esq., was business men in Lennox or Addington, and w work upon in the person of Mr. Spencer, w years' training, that he has produced a fac sim

In 1866, our young friend was offered a s Stephenson, to take charge of a piano busines cepted, but did not continue more than eight man, on account of his disaste for that part Mr. Spencer managed a drygoods business at son, on the corner of Dundas and East stre years of his management, was greatly imp connection between Mr. Spencer and Mr. Ste severed, and the management of the business the latter gentleman.

After leaving Mr. Stephenson, he was offer Davis, a leading merchant of Napanee, and a ness, and the terms offered being liberal, he him about a year, when he was offered a p proceed to Minnesota. Wishful to better hi fuse this offer, but having no particular reg place, he returned to Napanee, and once mor Davis.

In April, 1871, Mr. Spencer formed a part and commenced business under the firm and The capital of the firm was limited, in the first possessed what is frequently of far greater val industry, energy, perseverance, frugality, and ju firm built up a very successful business in a and there is no doubt it was the most extens in the town of Napanee. Although, as we h firm were small to commence with, the firm protested, a fact which redounds to their cred

The partnership was limited to five years, a 1876. Mr. Hogan retired from the business, a usual severity of the times in monetary mat the amount of his share in the concern, and th in the name of Henry R. Spencer.

The store occupied by the business, an inter among our illustrations, is one hundred feet and the number of hands employed by the ho occasionally twenty in busy times, which clerks. They occupy two rooms up stairs, which are furnished with all the modern imp and other work.

Mr. Spencer makes it a point to buy only and cloths from England, Scotland, and Ge self on keeping the largest stock of Canadian

is not convenient. The new structure was more extensive and adapted in every way to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade, so that the apparent misfortune became finally a permanent one.

It was supplied with both steam and water power, furnished the latest and most improved machinery to constitute a factory, and in the Province in the completeness of its facilities for producing the very best furniture of every description.

HENRY R. SPENCER

born in the village of Newburgh, Ontario, on the 17th of August, 1824. He was educated at the Newburgh Academy, which at that time was conducted by David Beach, Esq., as principal, and John B. McGuin, teacher of the higher branches of English.

At an early age of fifteen years, Mr. Spencer commenced his business in the mercantile establishment of Dowling & McGuin, where he obtained the first rudiments of mercantile knowledge.

His stay with Mr. Ham, Mr. Spencer laid the foundation of a high practical business education, which has enabled him to cope with the best business men of the county.

Employer, John D. Ham, Esq., was considered one of the best business men in Lennox or Addington, and with the elements he had to reckon in the person of Mr. Spencer, we do not wonder, after seven years of partnership, that he has produced a fac simile of himself.

On leaving Mr. Stephenson, he was offered a situation by Mr. A. C. a leading merchant of Napanee, and an honorable man of business the terms offered being liberal, he accepted, and worked for out a year, when he was offered a very much larger salary to Minnesota.

In April, 1871, Mr. Spencer formed a partnership with D. J. Hogan, a successful business under the firm and style of Spencer & Hogan. The nature of the firm was limited, in the first place, but both members of what is frequently of far greater value than mere money—in energy, perseverance, frugality, and judicious management.

The partnership was limited to five years, and terminated October 1st, Mr. Hogan retired from the business, and notwithstanding the unpopularity of the times in monetary matters, Mr. Spencer paid him out of his share in the concern, and the business is now continued under the name of Henry R. Spencer.

The store occupied by the business, an interior view of which appears in our illustrations, is one hundred feet long by sixteen feet wide, and is fitted up with the best of goods, consisting of sixteen, and daily twenty in busy times, which include a cutter and two

They occupy two rooms up stairs, each fifty by sixteen feet, are furnished with all the modern improvements for heating stoves or work.

Mr. Spencer makes it a point to buy only the best qualities of tweeds from England, Scotland, and Germany, and he prides himself in keeping the largest stock of Canadian tweeds in the county.

In this establishment the very best trimmings are used; no apprentices employed, but first-class, experienced workmen; while the cutter is a thoroughly practical artist. The clerks of the house are instructed to be courteous and obliging to customers, and in no case to mislead a buyer by recommending an article as first-class when it is not really so.

Mr. Spencer solicits the patronage of every gentleman in the three counties and elsewhere, and from his twenty-five years of business experience there can be no doubt he will, as he has hitherto done, give the most unqualified satisfaction.

H. W. PERRY.

John W. Perry, father of H. W. Perry was born in the State of Maine (U. S.), and has attained to the ripe old age of eighty three years, sixty-one of which he has been a resident of the counties of Lennox and Addington.

H. W. Perry was born in the county of Lennox and has been actively engaged in business pursuits for more than twenty years. During nine years of his time he has occupied the position of assistant in an extensive hardware establishment at Napanee, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the business.

He consequently commenced business on his own account with a general assortment of hardware, oil, paints, glass, and in fact everything associated with a trade of the kind. Judging from his superior business capacity and the numerous advantages at his command, including his extensive connections in the counties of Lennox and Addington, he cannot fail, with ordinary care, to build up a large and profitable business.

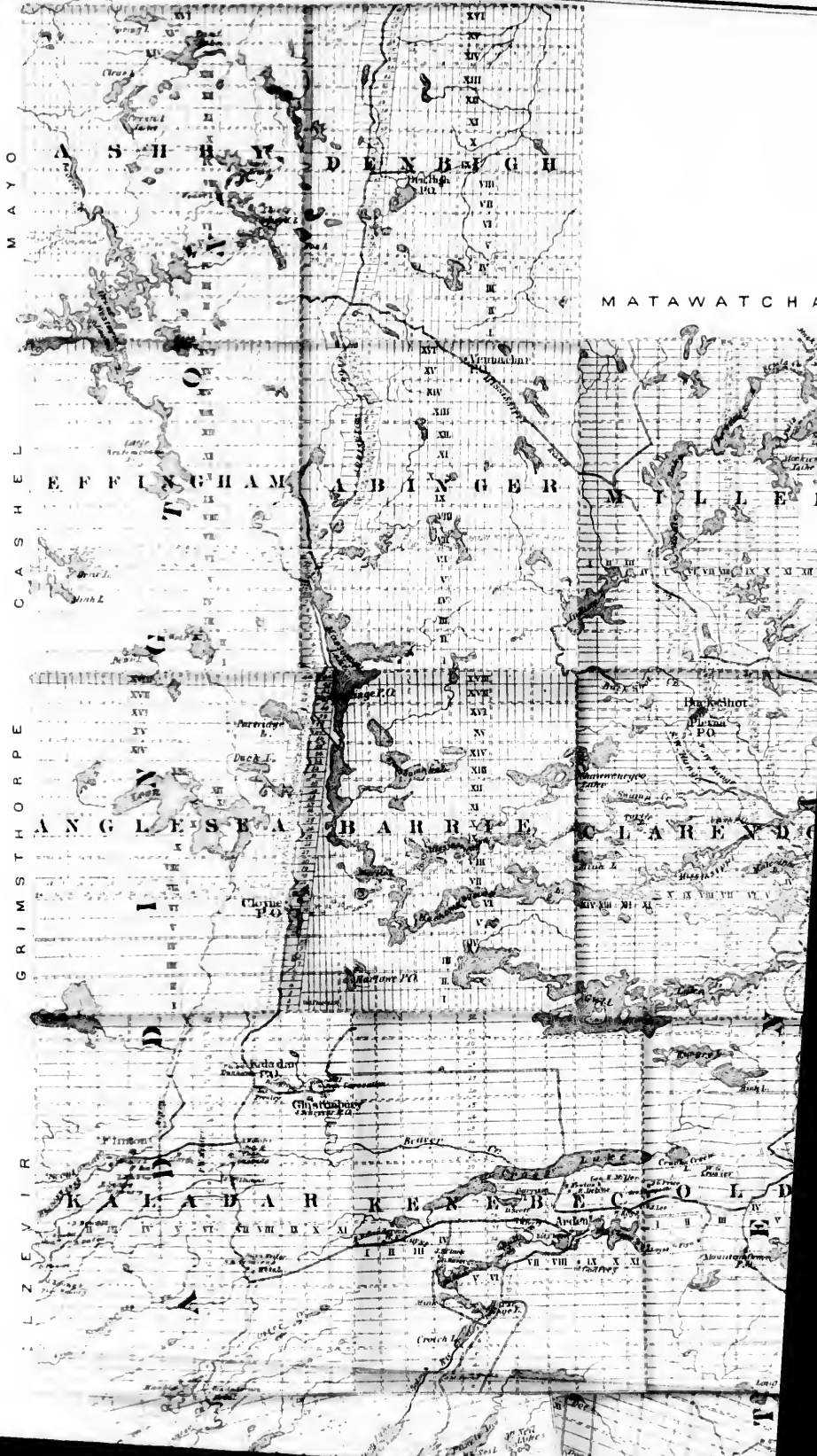
A. S. ASHLEY, L. D. S.

Eldest son of the late John Ashley, Esq., who was well known and highly esteemed in these counties, having for many years occupied the responsible office of Reeve of the township of Kingston, was born in the same township in 1840. He has had more than twenty years' experience in dental surgery, and has been very successful in the practice of his profession, both in the Dominion and elsewhere.

He is now established in the flourishing town of Napanee, Ontario, where, by skilful treatment, prompt attention, and moderate charges, he has secured an extensive practice.

Frontenac County Officials.

Table with 7 columns: PLAC, REVENUE, DEPUTY REVENUE, TOWNSHIP CLERKS, TR. TREASURERS, COUNTY TREASURER, and COUNTY CLERK. Lists various names and positions across different townships and roles.



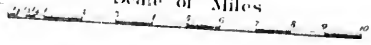


MAP OF
 COUNTIES
 OF
FRONTENAC
 AND
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

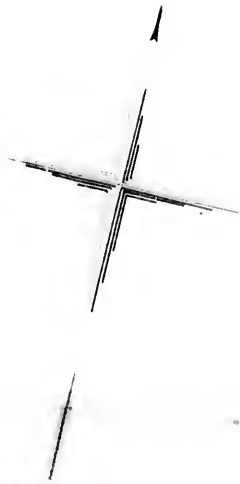
© N. T. L. & C. O.

C. R. Allen, Surveyor

Scale of Miles

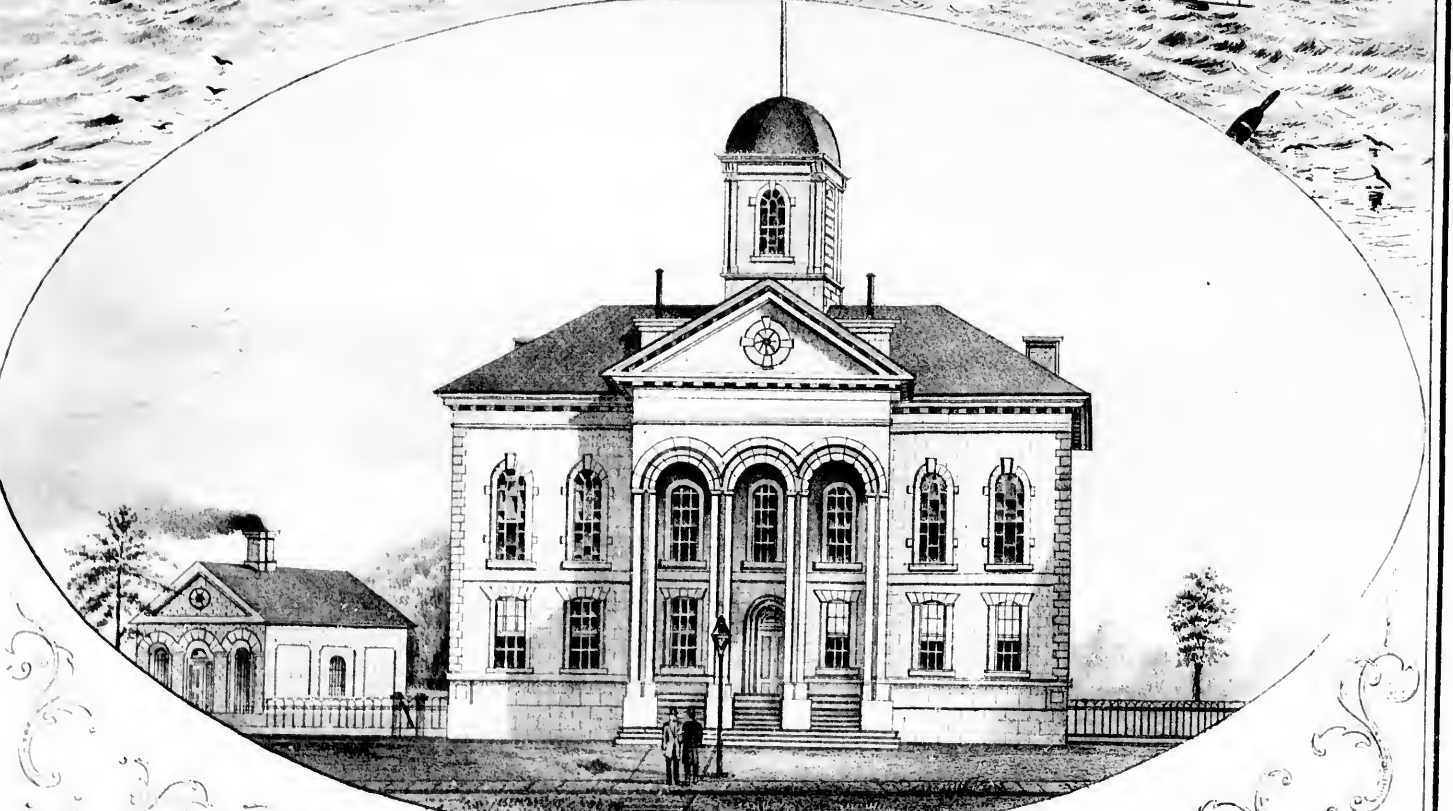


- References to all Maps
- Schools
 - Churches
 - Wagon Roads
 - Road Allowances
 - Rail Roads
 - Rail Roads Proposed
 - Black Smith Shops
 - Four Kilns
 - Cemeteries
 - Post Offices
 - Swamps
 - Creeks
 - Houses
 - Springs
 - Mills





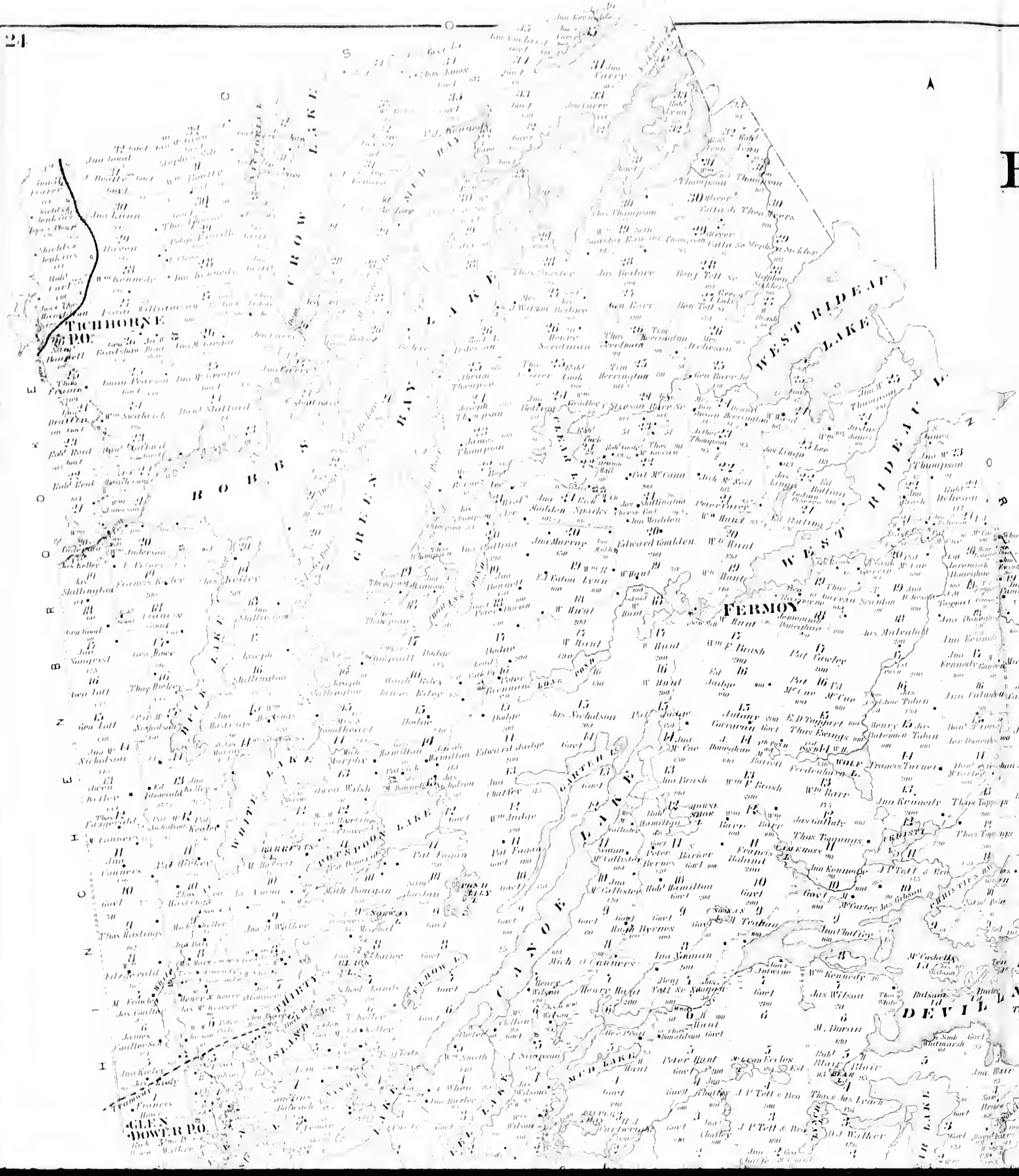
COURT HOUSE AT KINGSTON



COURT HOUSE AT NAPANEE

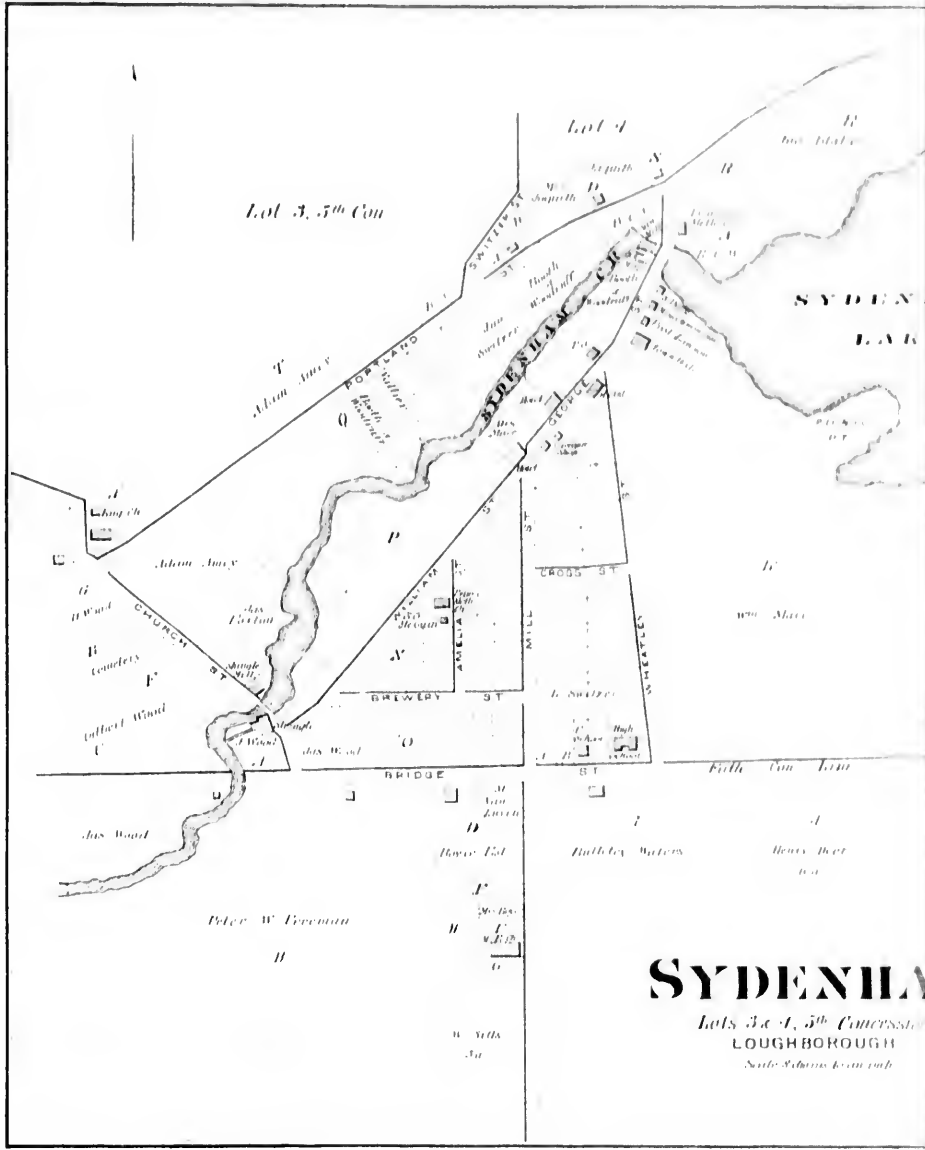


SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD .



BEDFORD

Scale in Chains to the Inch



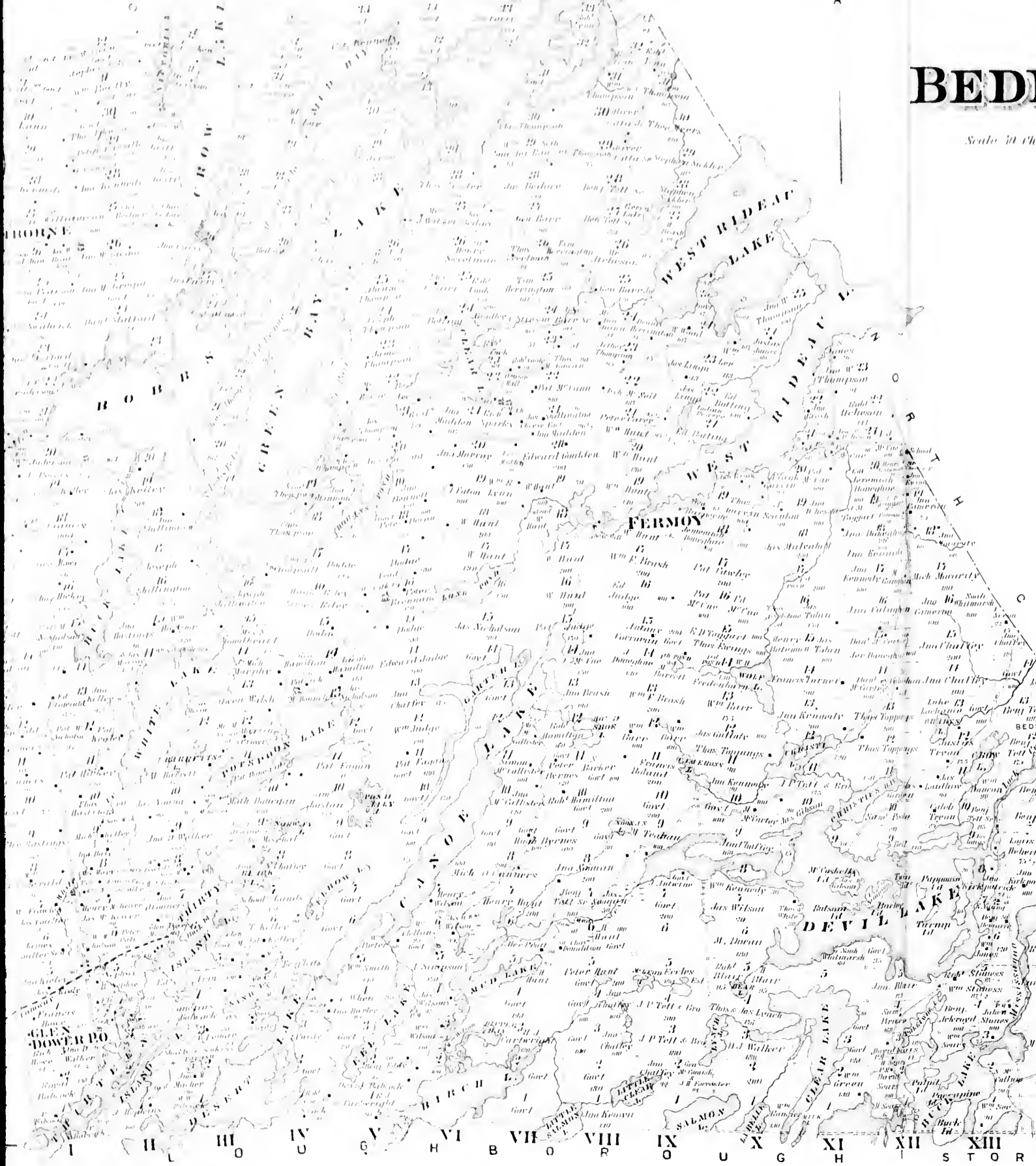
SYDENHAM

Lots 3, 4, 5th CONCESSED
LOUGHBOROUGH

Scale in Chains to the Inch

BEDFORD

Scale 10 Chas



HOUSE

BOBB

GREENWAY

WALKER

WHITE LAKE

WOLF POND

BIRCH

WEST LAKE

DEVIL LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

GLEN DOWER PO

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

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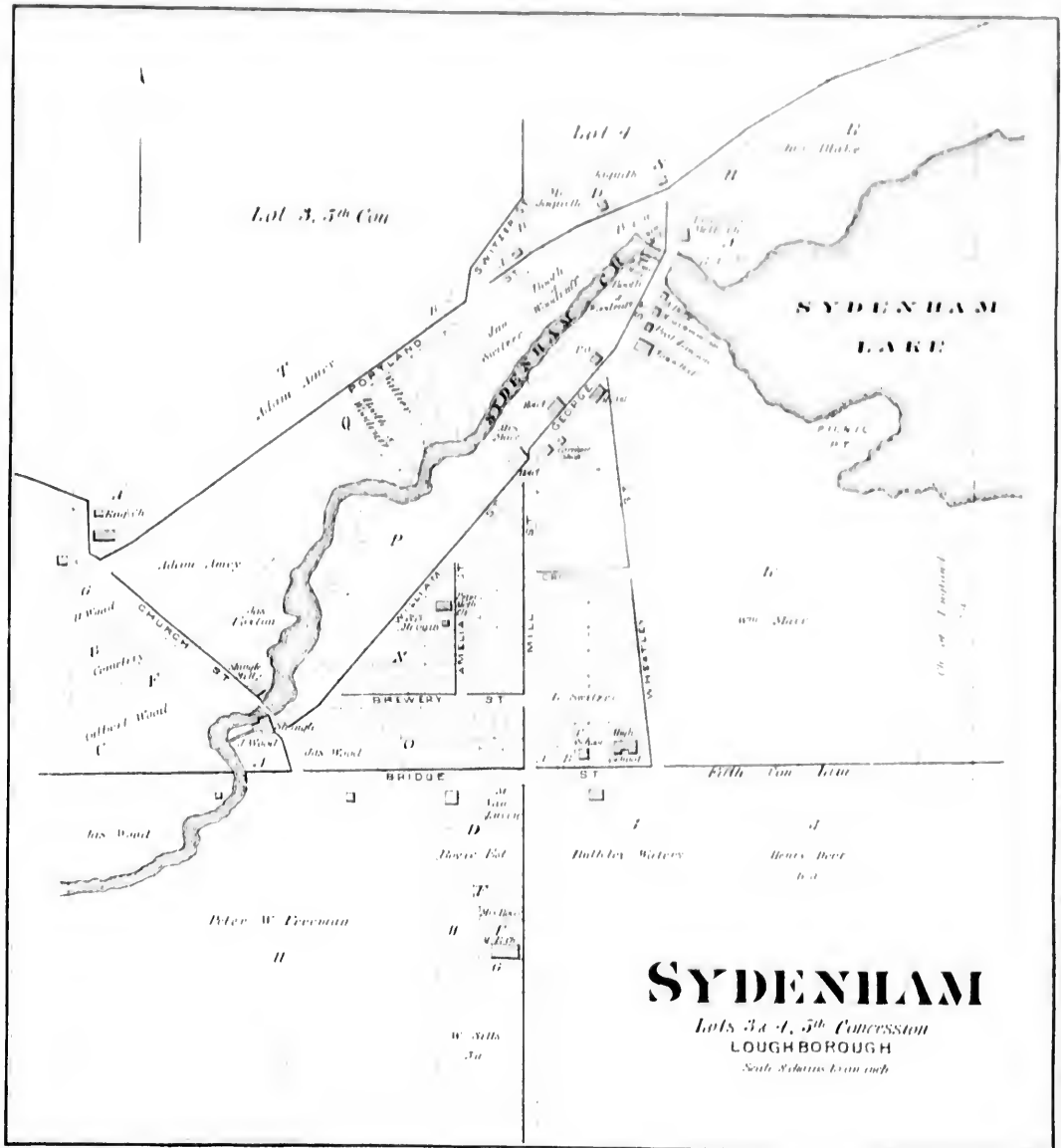
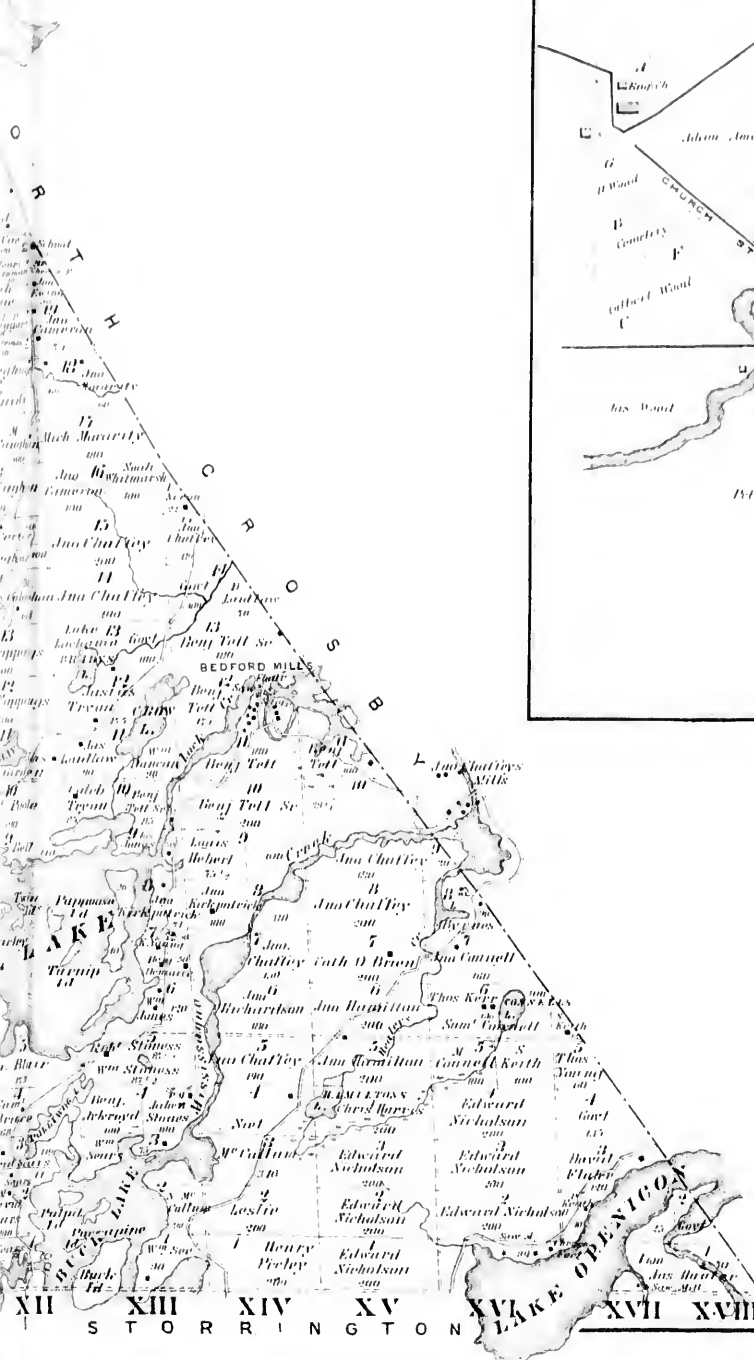
WOLF LAKE

WOLF LAKE

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII XIII

BEDFORD

Scale 70 Chains to the Inch

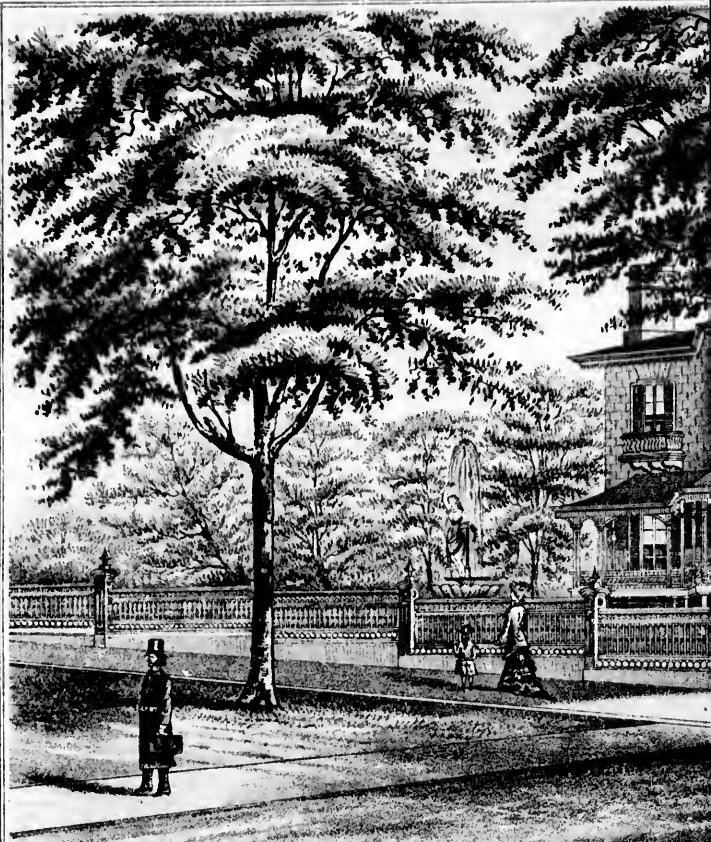


SYDENHAM

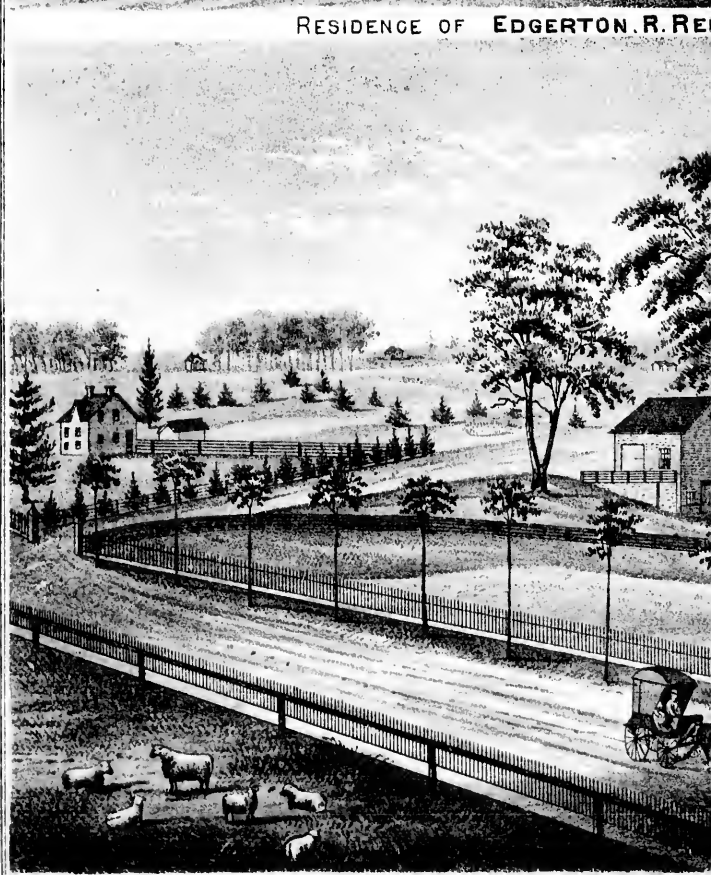
Lots 3 & 4, 5th Concession
LOUGH BOROUGH

Scale 8 Chains to the Inch

XII STORRINGTON XIII XIV XV XVI LAKE OTENICO XVII XVIII



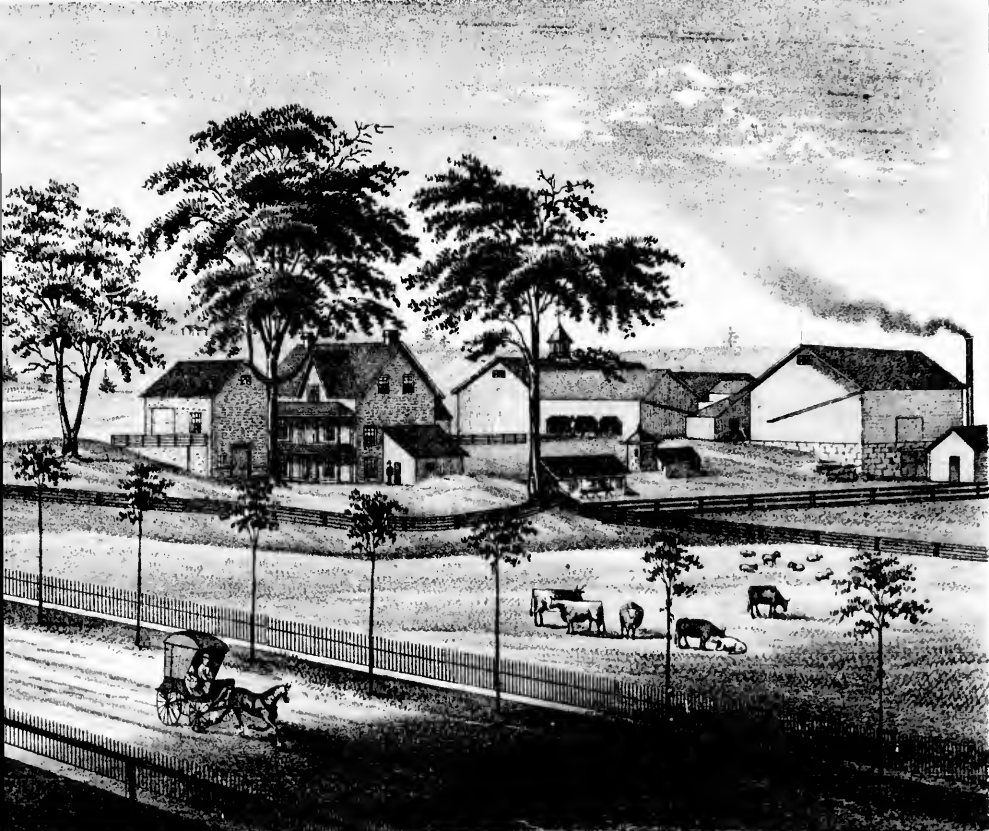
RESIDENCE OF EDGERTON R. REES



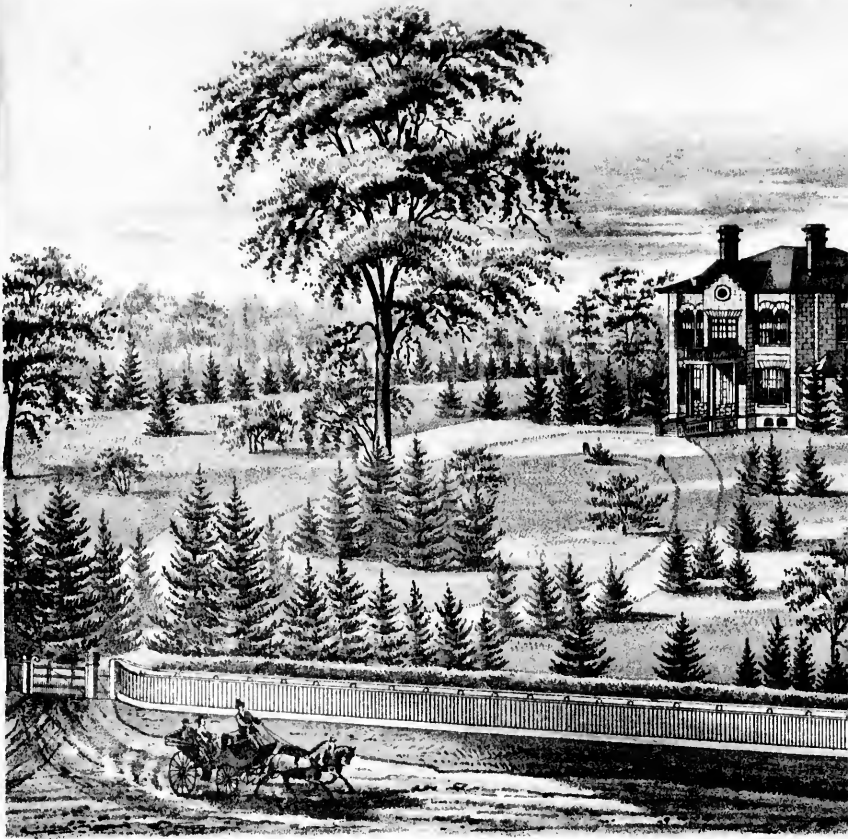
FARM RESIDENCE OF E. R. REES



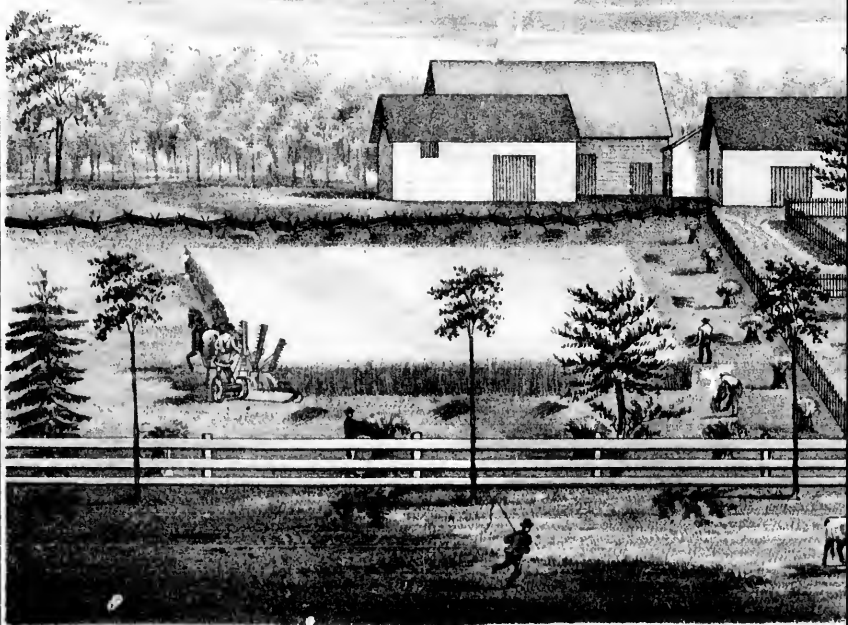
EDGERTON R. REES, KINGSTON CITY, ONTARIO.



DENCE OF E. R. REES, KINGSTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



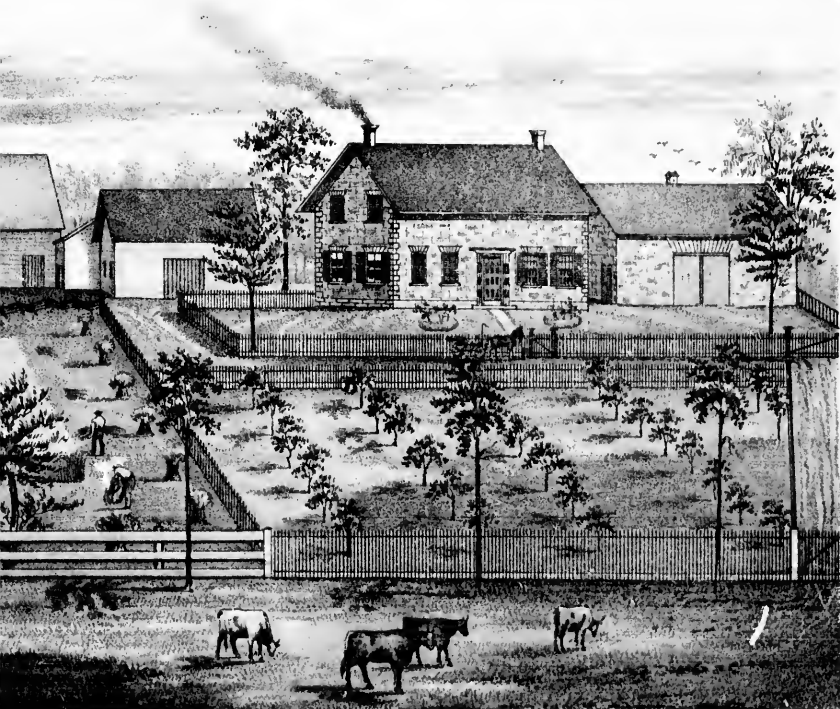
RESIDENCE OF DR. J. D. MACKENZIE



FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS SIGSW



J. D. MACKENZIE, KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



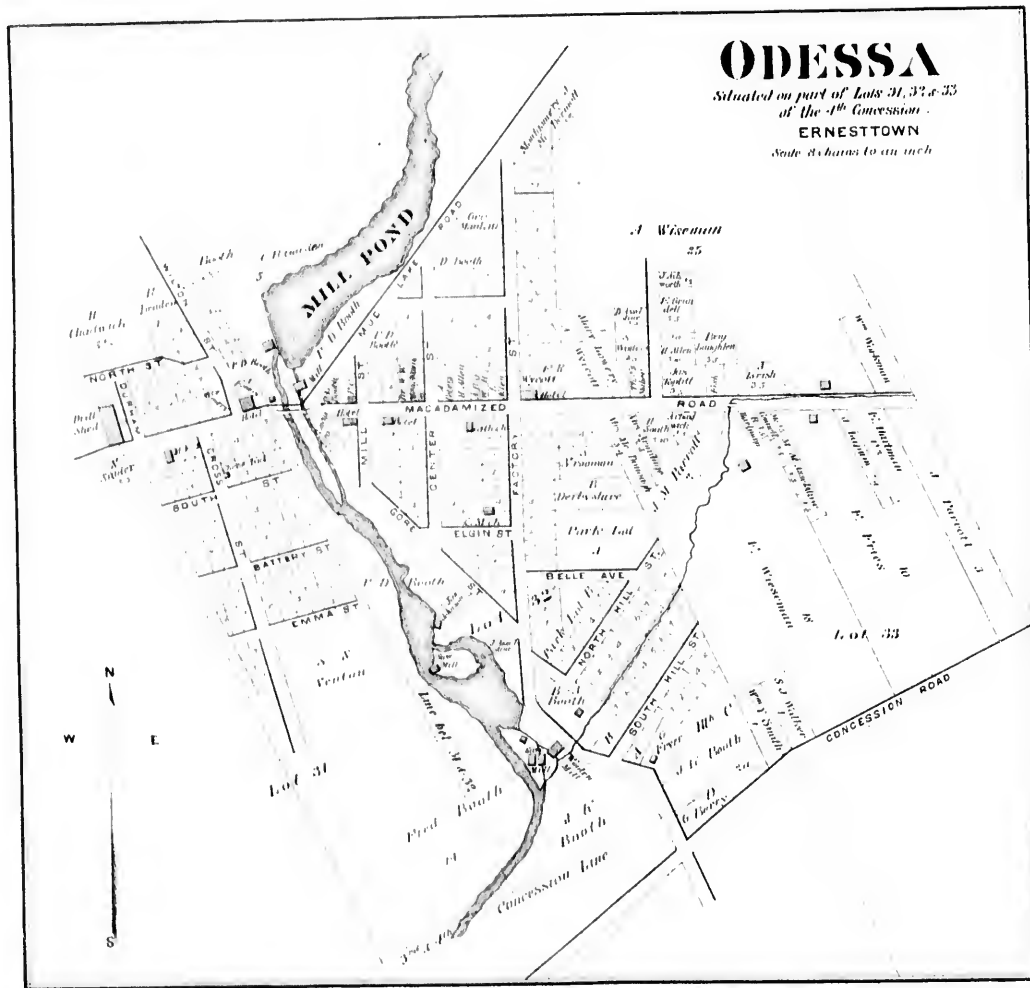
OF THOMAS SIGSWORTH, PORTLAND TP. ONT.

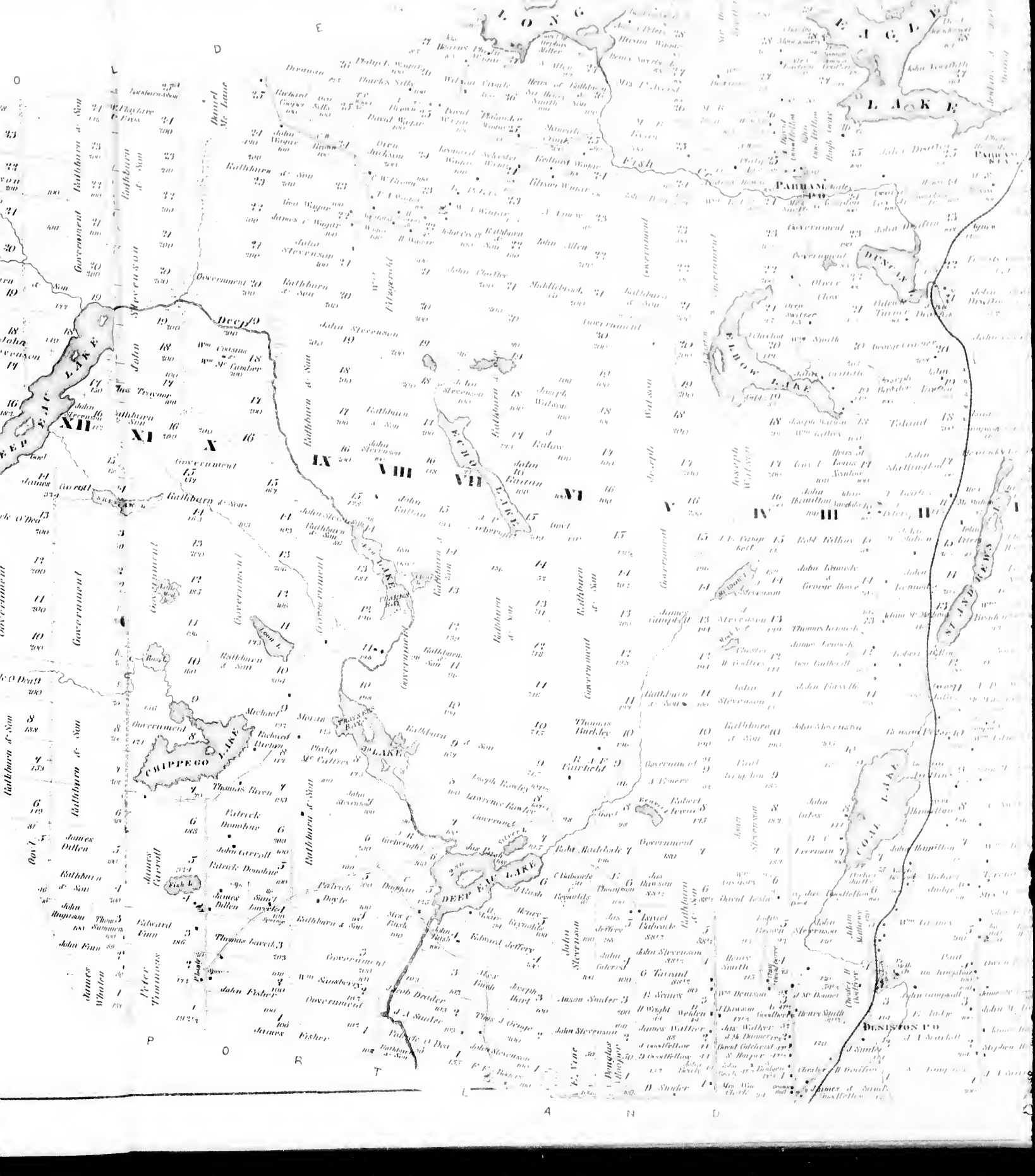




HINCHINBROOKE

Scale 60 chains to an inch





INCHINBROOKE

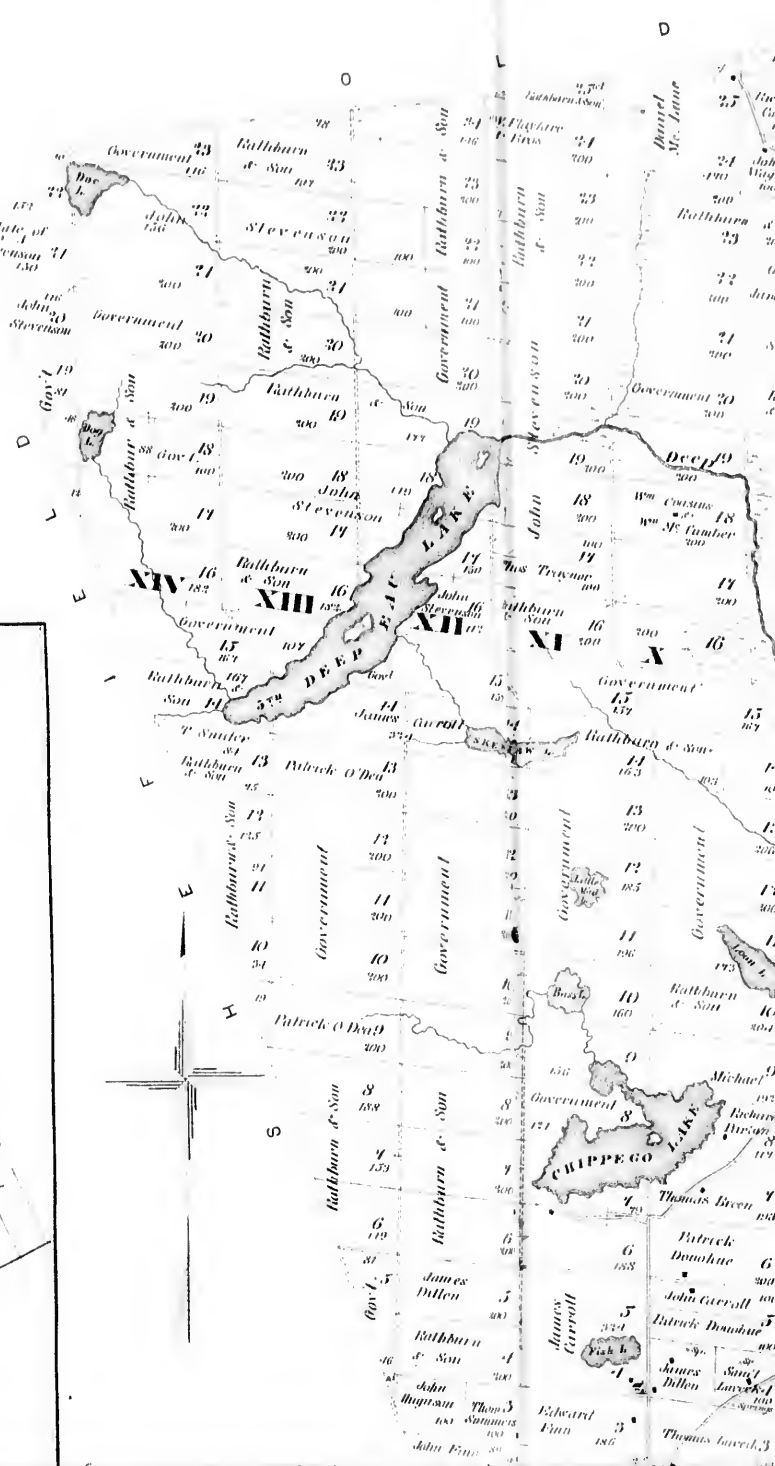
Scale 60 chains to an inch

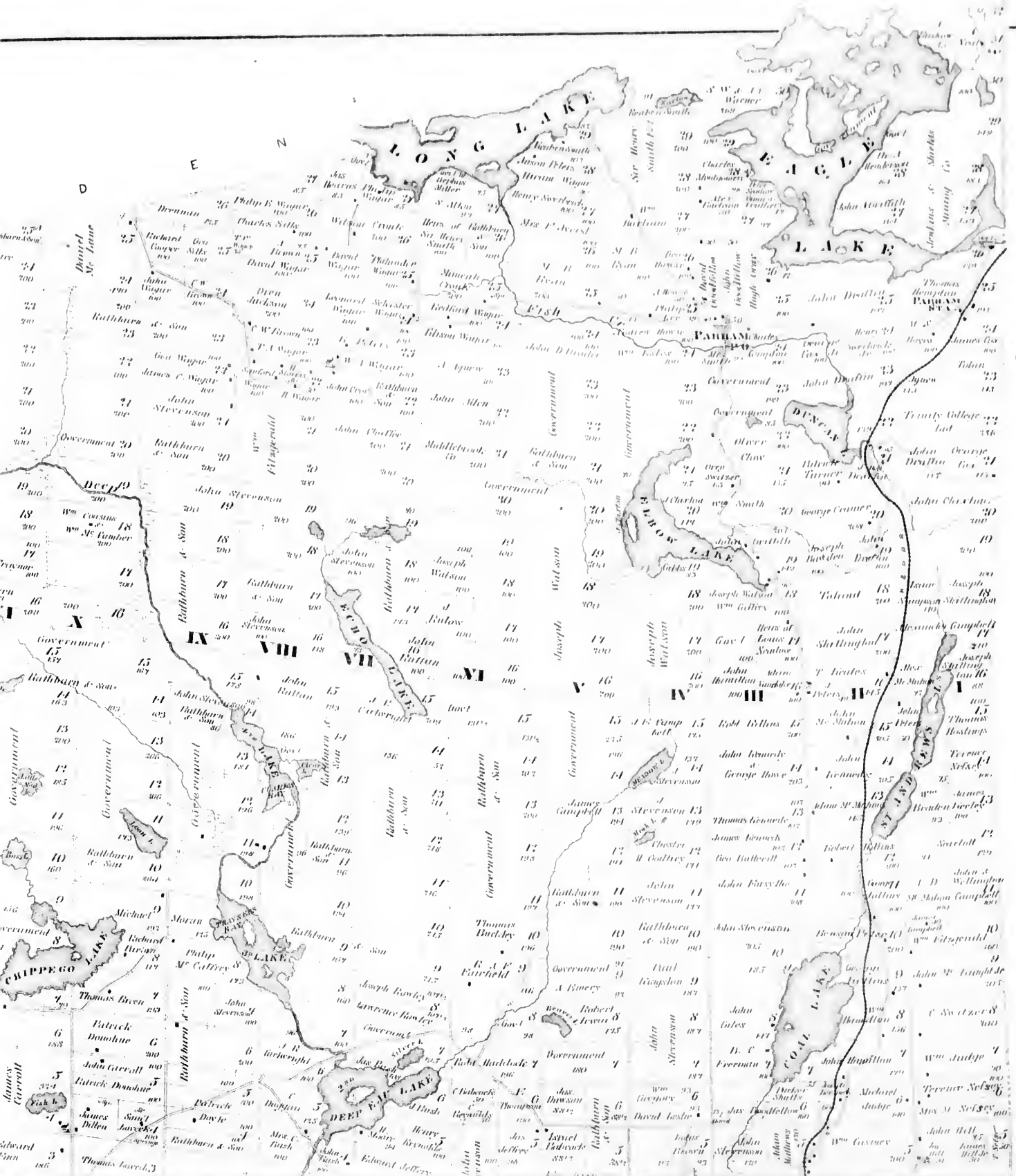
ODESSA

Situated on part of Lots 31, 32 & 33 of the 1st Concession

ERNESTTOWN

Scale 8 chains to an inch





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 B



S. SHIBLEY.

An extensive land owner of Frontenac, Ontario, and C. Mr. Shibley was nephew of the

Assembly from the ge

John Shibley, Esq., of the Revolutionary War, and settle

The subject of our sketch Mr. Shibley made a tour of E

on the 2d of December, 185 many years a prominent merc

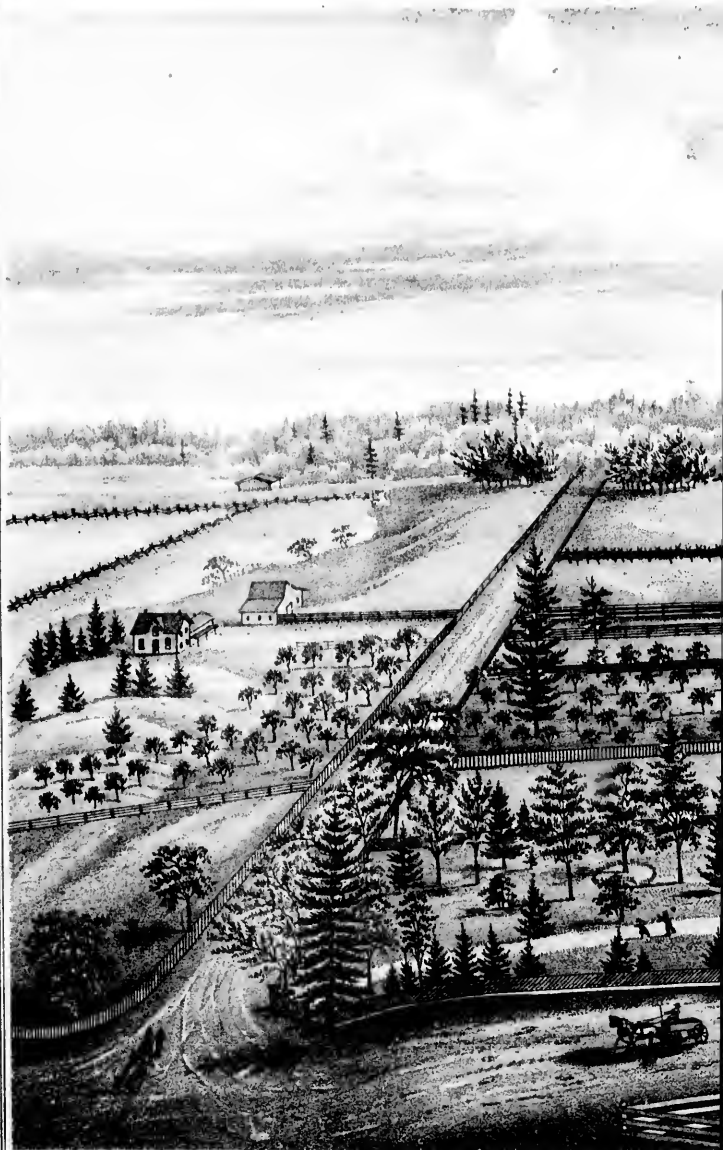
occupies as Member of Parli several years, and in 1868, 18

Addington unsuccessfully for when he was returned by a n

21st of September, 1874; re-

was an independent supporter

administration.



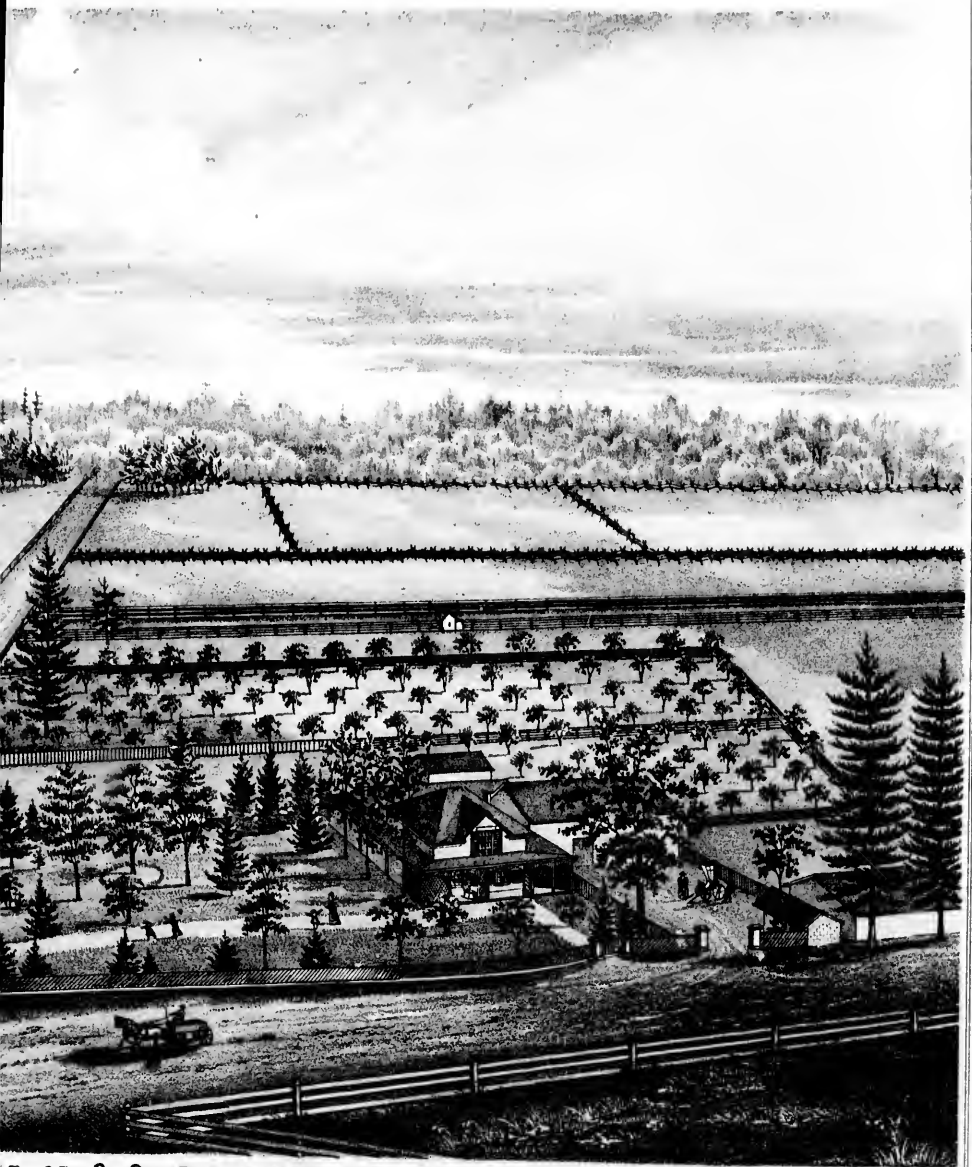
FARM RESIDENCE OF S. SHIBLEY

SCHUYLER SHIBLEY, M. P.

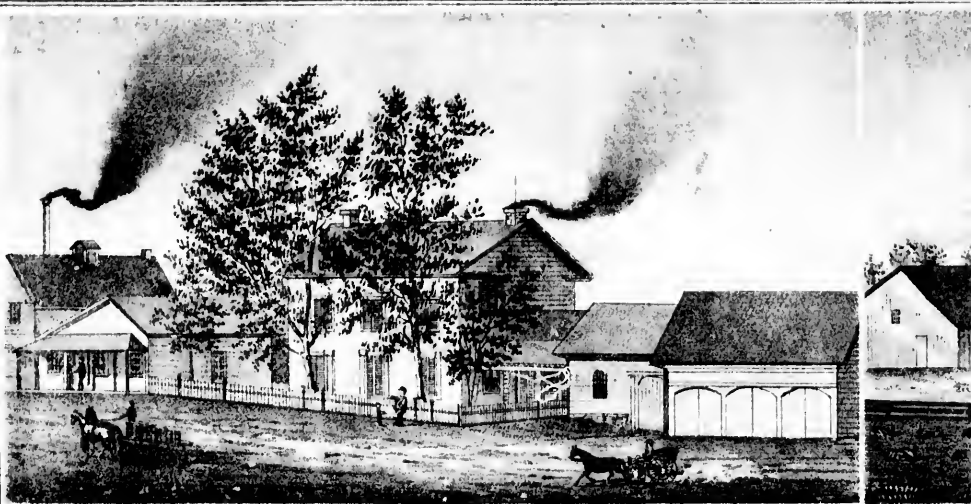
An extensive land owner and farmer, eldest son of the late Henry Shibley, Esq., of the Township of Portland, County of Frontenac, Ontario, and Charlotte Day, daughter of Barnabás Day, Esq., of the Township of Kingston, U. E. Loyalist. Mr. Shibley was nephew of the late Jacob Shibley, Esq., of Portland, who represented the County of Frontenac in the Upper

Assembly from the general election of 1834, until its dissolution by Sir Francis Bond Head, in 1836. He was grand-
John Shibley, Esq., one of the noble band of U. E. Loyalists who came to Canada at the close of the American Revolutionary War, and settled on the Bay of Quinte, near Bath.

The subject of our sketch was born the 19th of March, 1820, and educated at the Waterloo Academy, near Kingston. Mr. Shibley made a tour of Europe in 1851-2, and was present in Paris during the celebrated Coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon on the 2d of December, 1851. Mr. Shibley married Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Thomas Green, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant in the City of Kingston. In addition to the honorable position which Mr. Shibley now occupies as Member of Parliament, he has held various important offices in his own county, Reeve, of the Township for several years, and in 1868, 1869, and 1872, was Warden of the County of Frontenac. Mr. Shibley contested the County of Addington unsuccessfully for the Commons, at the general election of 1867, and again at the general election of 1872, when he was returned by a majority of 646. In 1874, he was again returned at the general election; unseated on petition 21st of September, 1874; re-elected 28th of October, 1874. Up to the exposure of the Pacific Railway scandal, Mr. Shibley was an independent supporter of the government of Sir John A. McDonald. At present he is a supporter of the McKenzie administration.

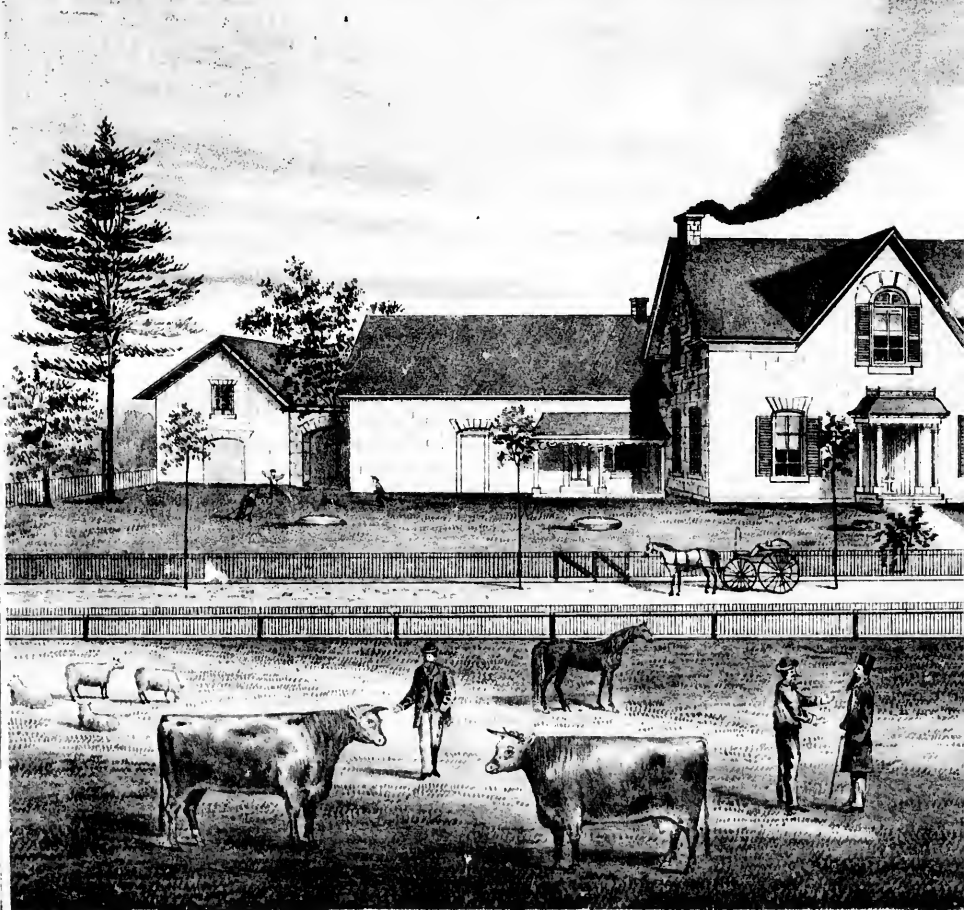


OF S. SHIBLEY M. P., PORTLAND TWP. ONT.

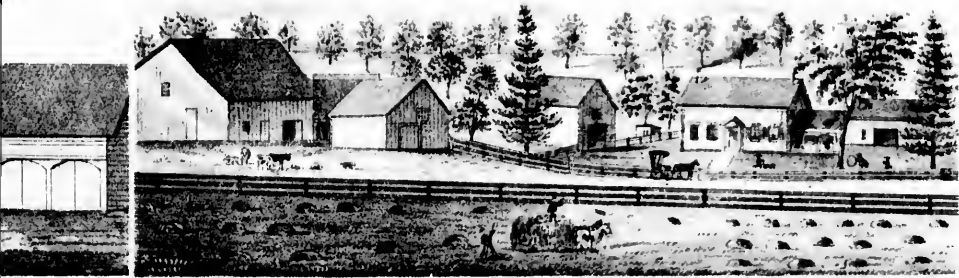


VILLAGE PROPERTY OF WM. WHELAN, CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.

FARM

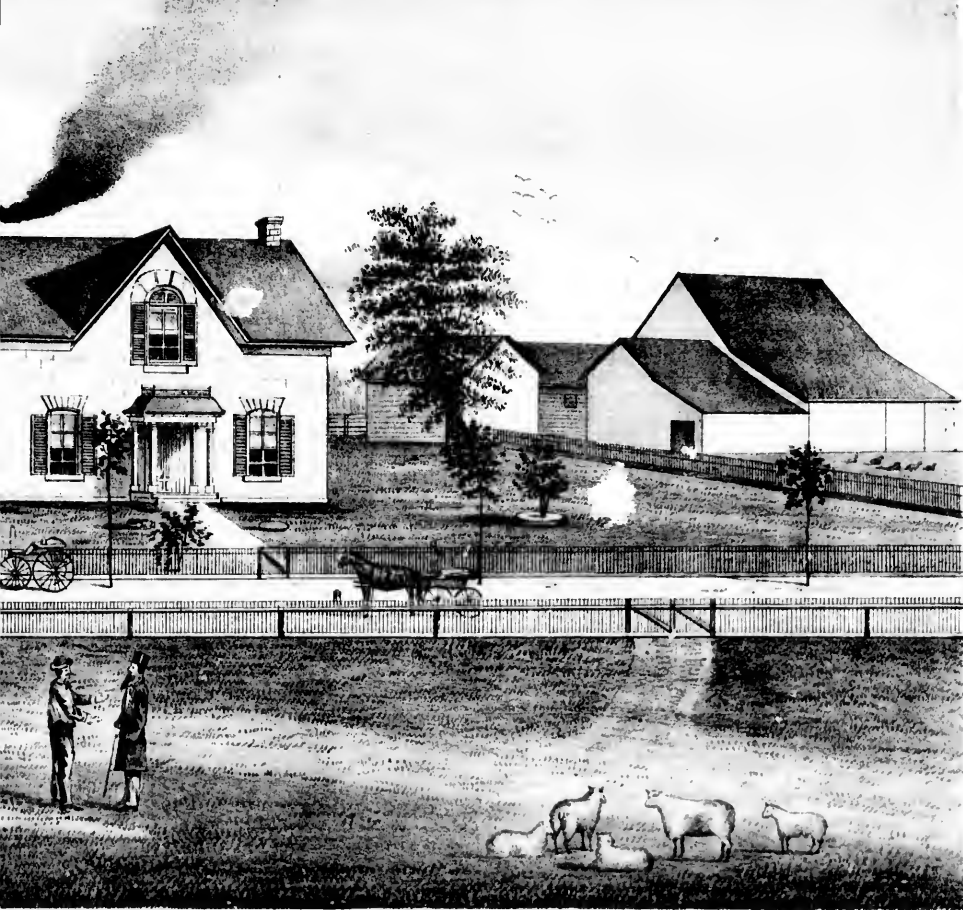


FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN SIGSWORTH, PORT



NTARIO.

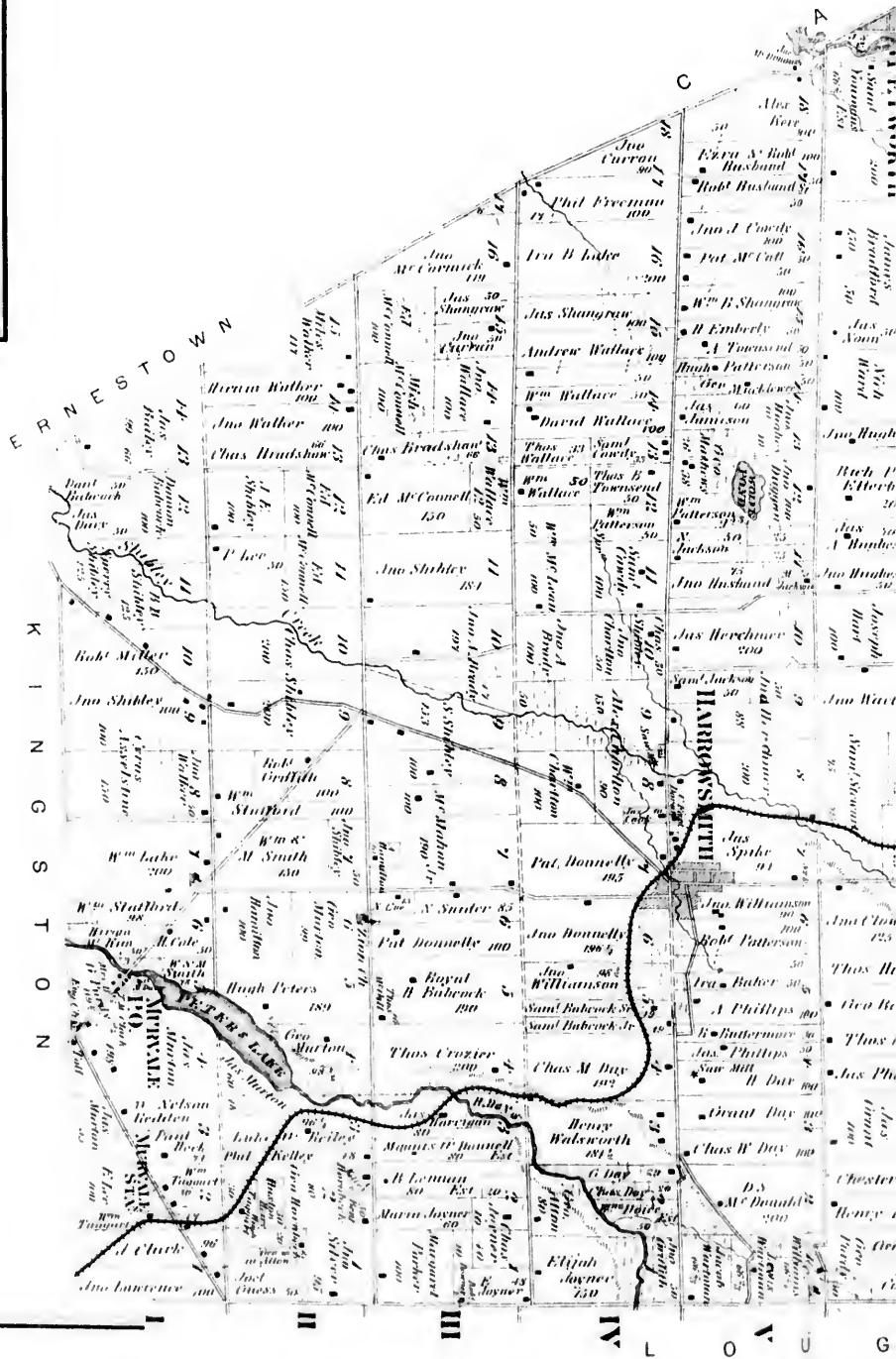
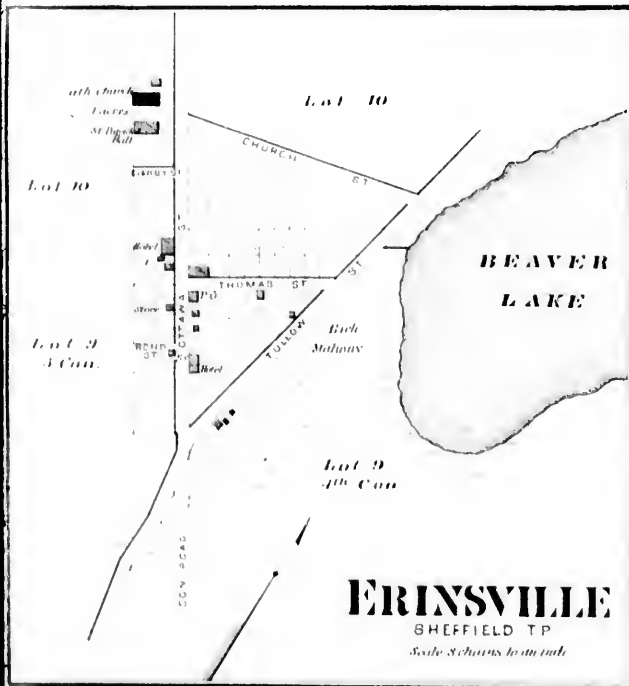
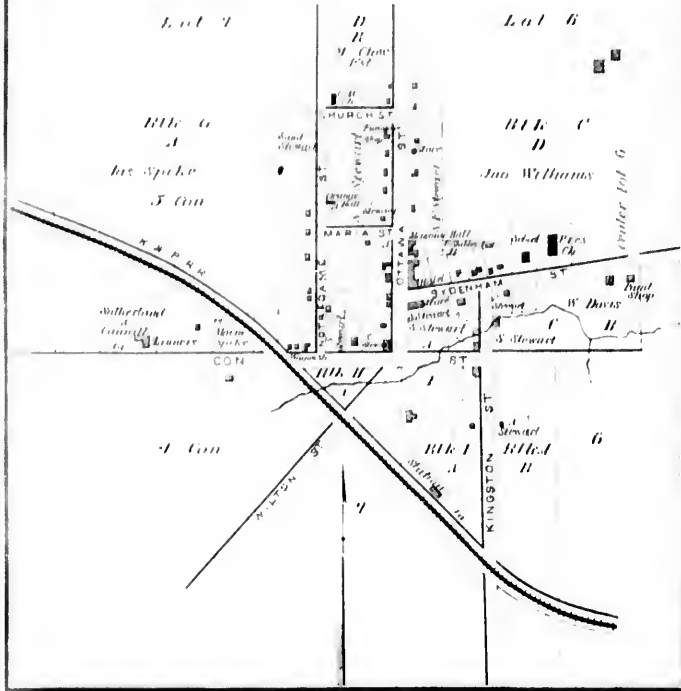
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILLIAMSON, HARROWSMITH, PORTLAND TP. ONT.



W SIGSWORTH, PORTLAND TWP ONTARIO.

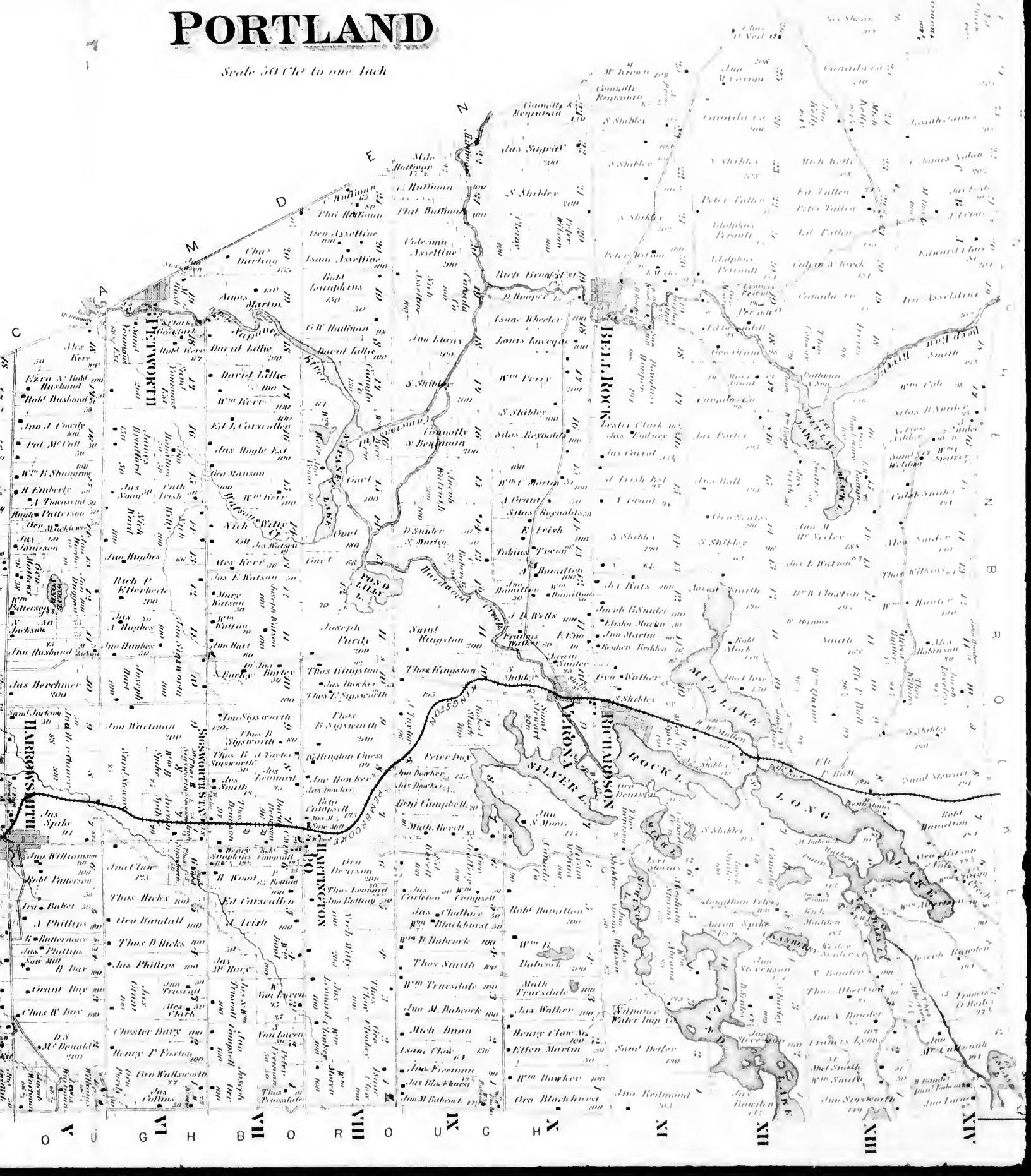
HARROWSMITH

Scale 8 chains to an inch



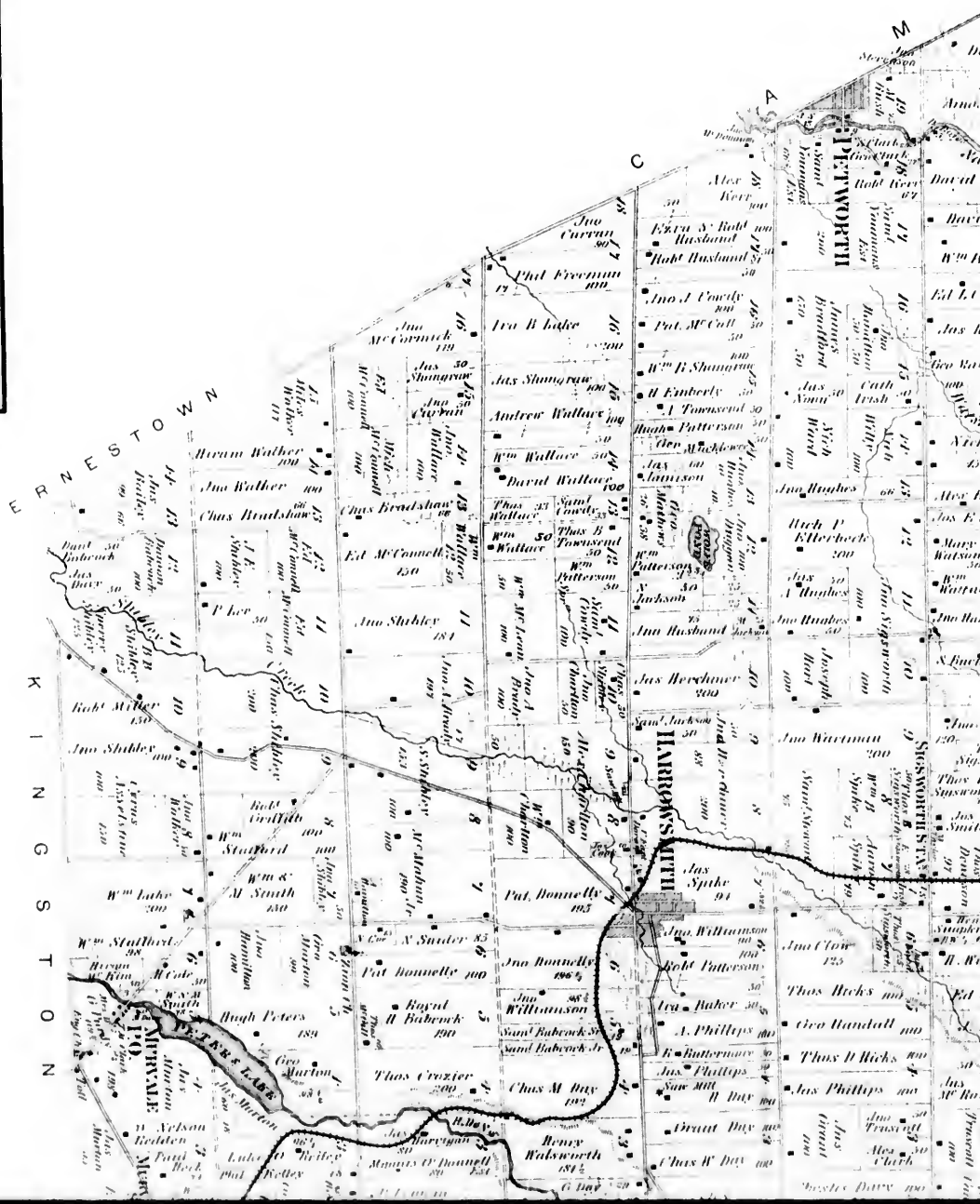
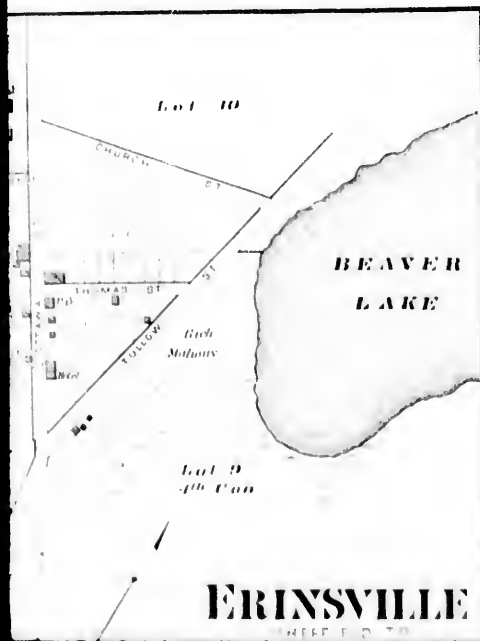
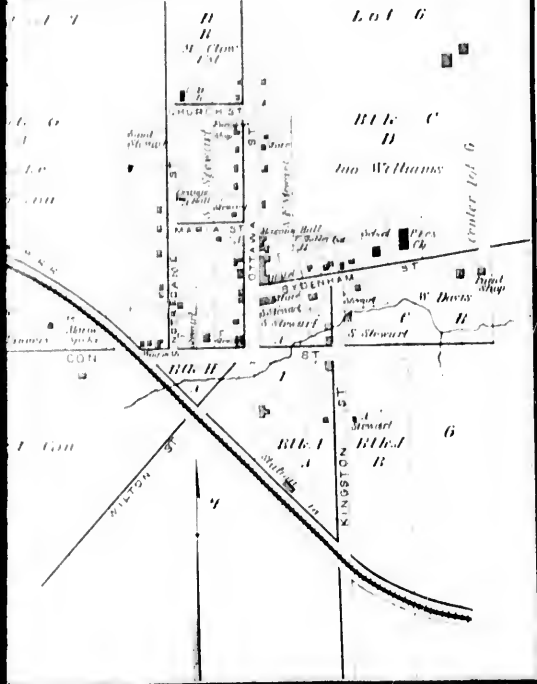
PORTLAND

Scale 50 Chs to one Inch



ROWSMITH

8 chains town inch



POP

Scale

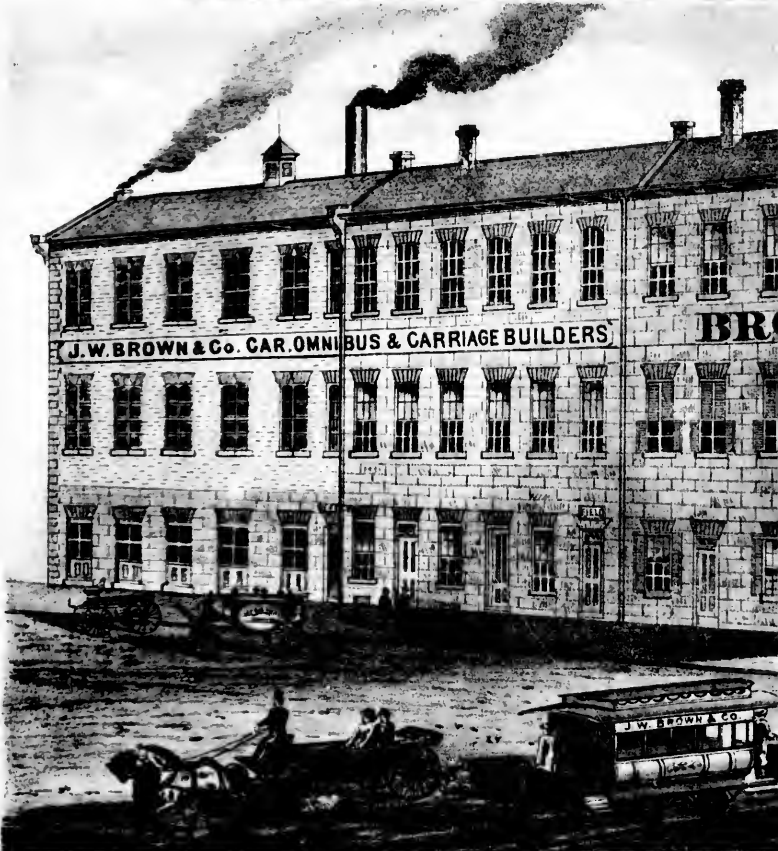
PORTLAND

Scale 50 Chs to one Inch





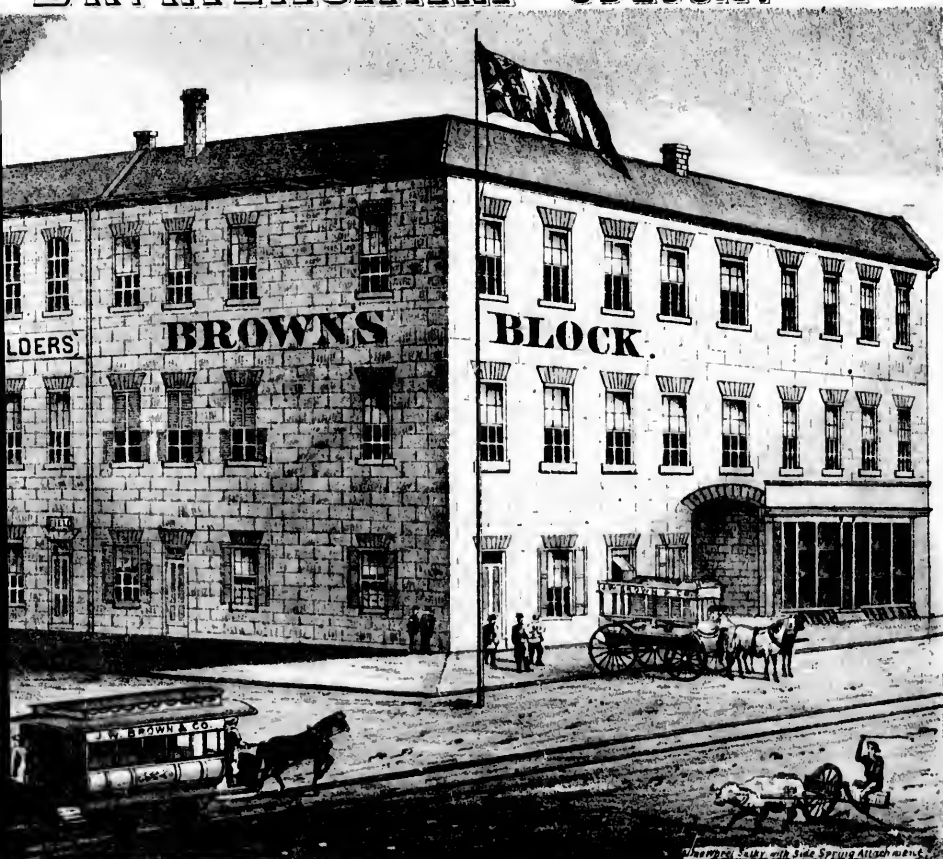
RESIDENCE OF DR. MACHIN



J.W. BROWN & Co. OMNIBUS, STREET CAR & CARRIAGE BUILD



DR. MEACHAM ODESSA.



Champion Sleigh with Side Spring Attachments

R & CARRIAGE BUILDERS, PRINCESS ST. COR OF BARRY, KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



MRS. P. W. FREEMAN



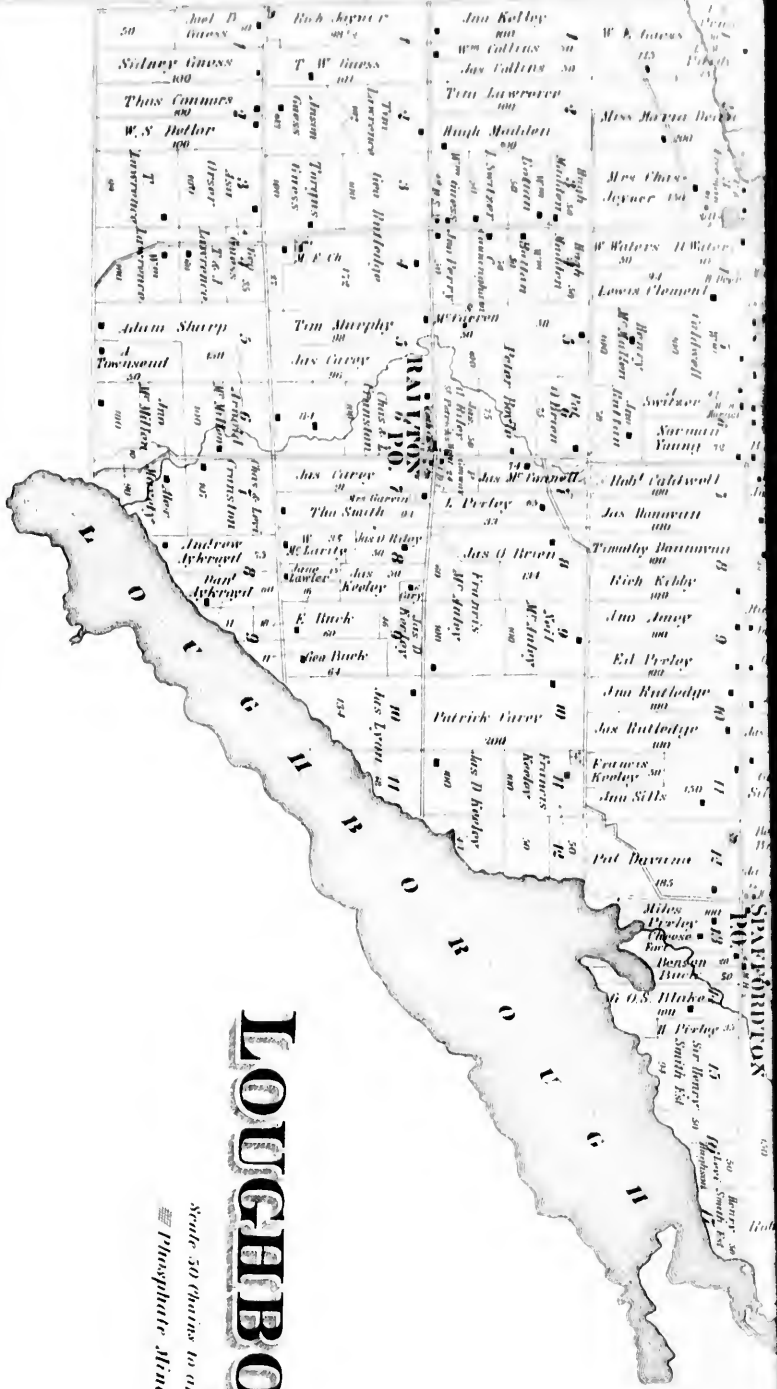
VILLAGE RESIDENCE OF P. W. FREEMAN, SYDENHAM, L.



P. W. FREEMAN.



FREEMAN, SYDENHAM, LOUGHBOROUGH TP. ONTARIO.



L O U G H B O R O U G H

Scale 30 chains to an Inch
 Phosphate Mine

3rd Con.

oway

re

4

arey

ON P.O.

2nd Con.

XIV
XIII
XII
XI
X
IX
VIII
VII
VI
V



LOUGHBORO BAY

SYDENHAM

DESER'T LAKE

ISLAND LAKE

CROOK LAKE

MIDDLE LAKE

LITTLE LAKE

DOE LAKE

WATER LAKE

WATER LAKE

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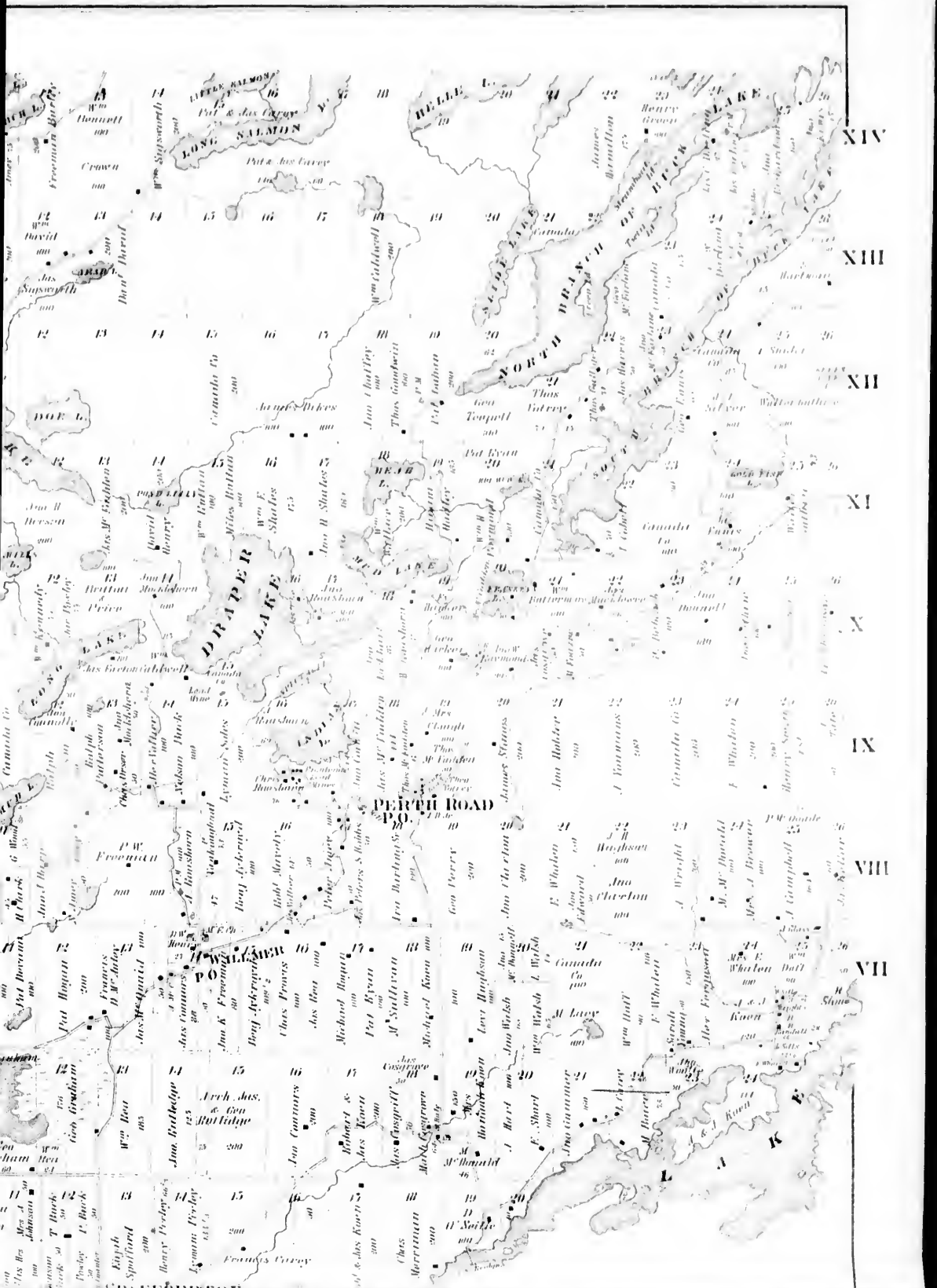
WATER LAKE

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WATER LAKE



XIV

XIII

XII

XI

X

IX

VIII

VII

LONG SALMON
Pat & Jas Greary
100 200

NORTH BAY
James Hamilton
Henry Greary
100 200

DEER LAKE
Wm Greary
Henry Greary
100 200

PERTH ROAD
PO

PO
Jas Greary
100 200

Arch. Jas.
& Geo
Rothledge
100 200

Henry Greary
100 200

Chas. Greary
100 200

Chas. Greary
100 200

Chas. Greary
100 200

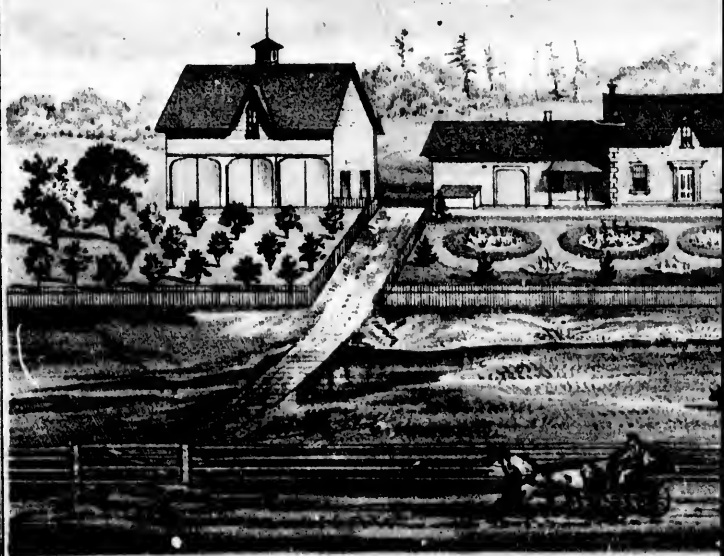
Chas. Greary
100 200



FARM RESIDENCE OF PETER MILLER, N.



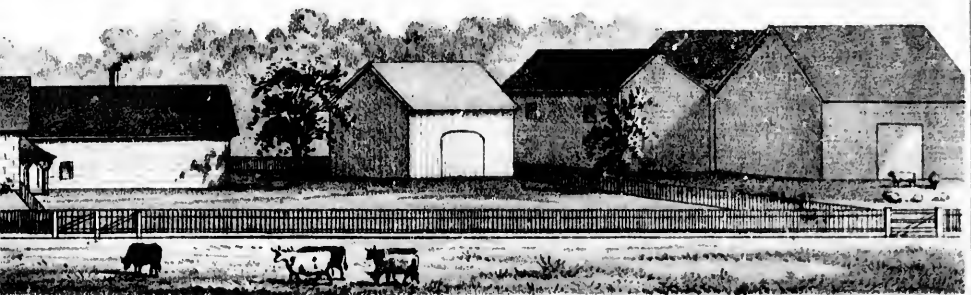
FARM RESIDENCE OF MILO HUFFMAN, N.



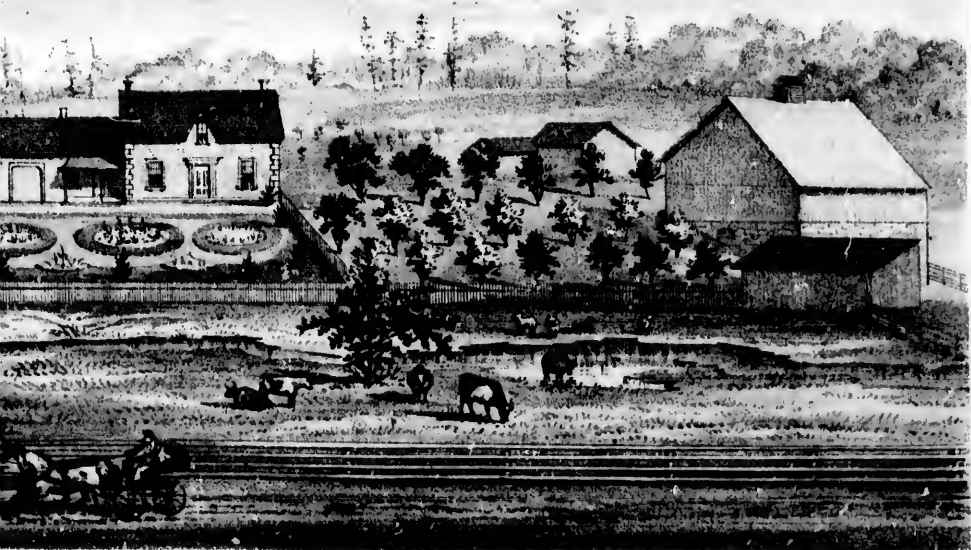
FARM RESIDENCE OF J. B. WEEKS, C.



OF PETER MILLER, NAPANEE MILLS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



OF MILO HUFFMAN, CAMDEN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



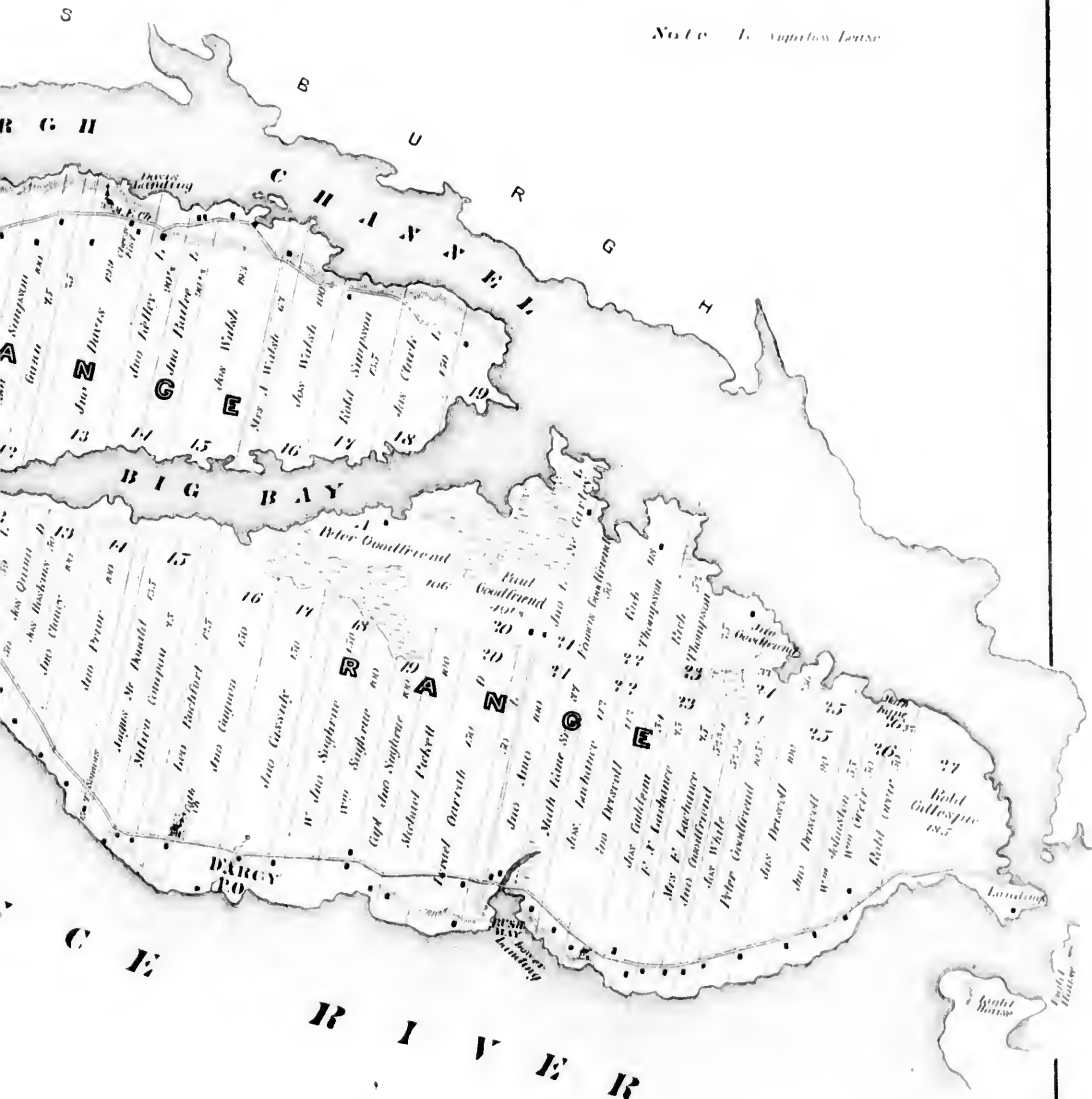
OF J. B. WEEKS, CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN TWP. ONTARIO.

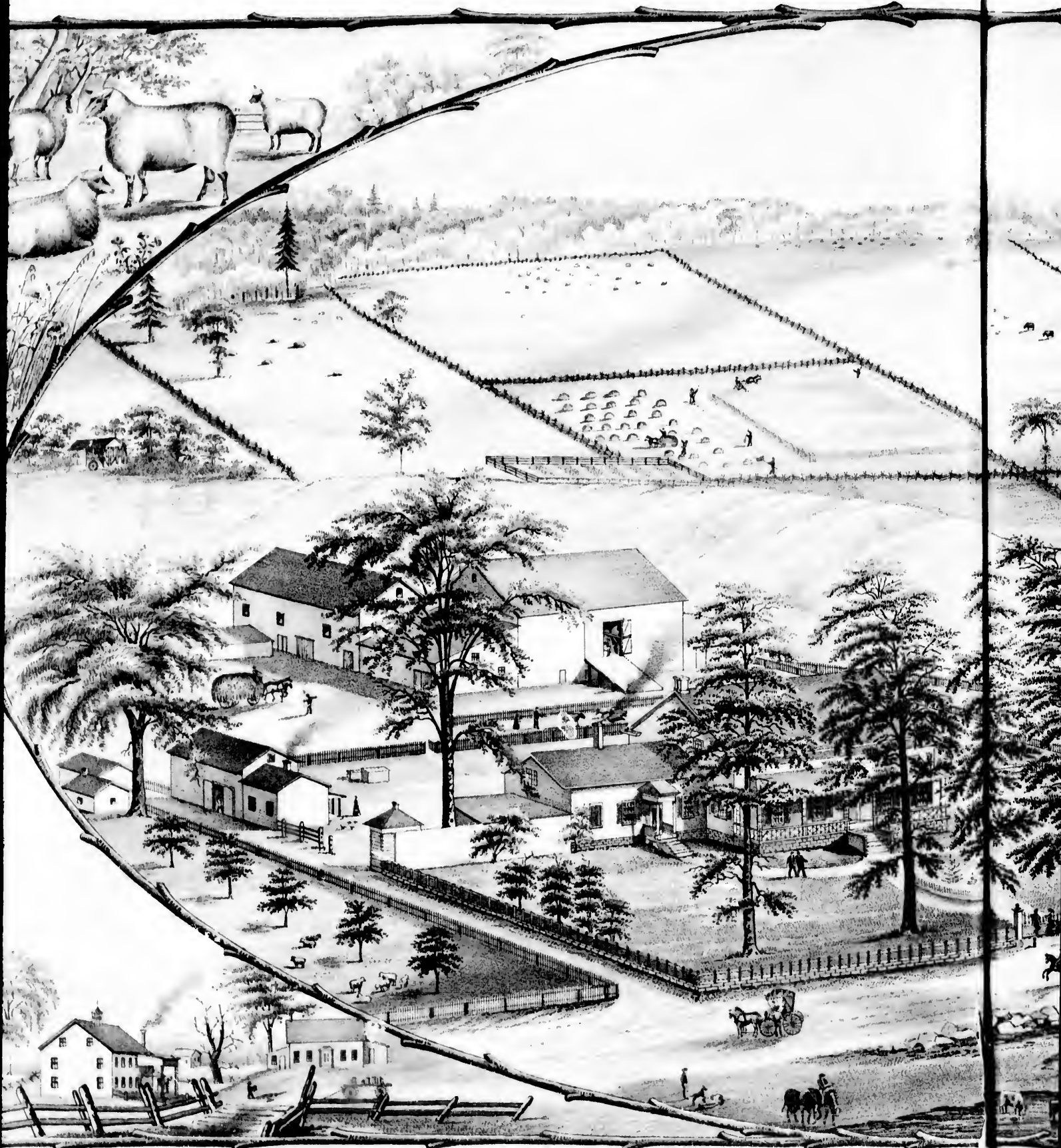


HOWE ISLAND

Scale 40 chains to an inch

Note: L. signifies Lease





THE PLATT CHEESE FACTORY ON REAR OF FARM

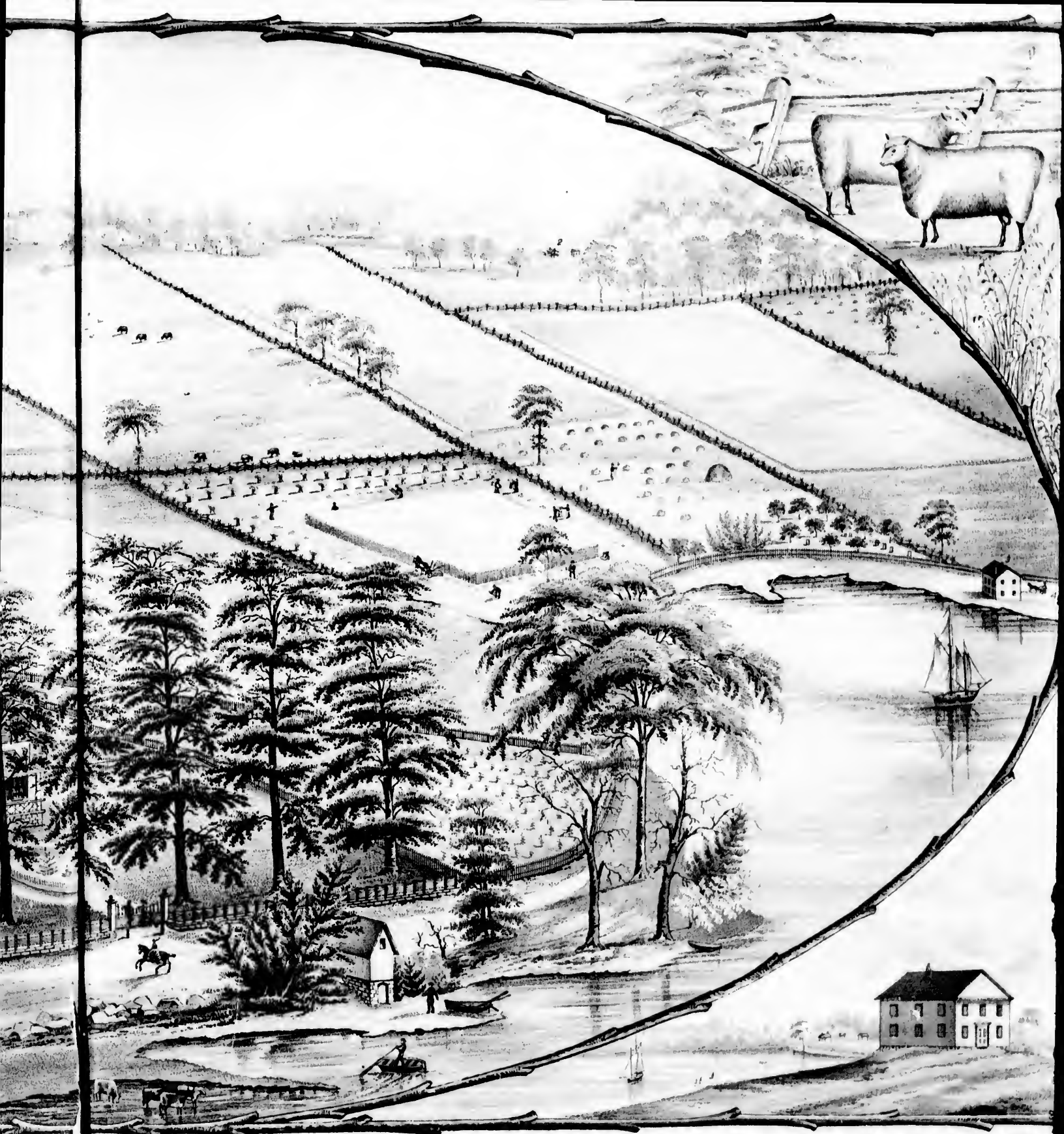
FARM RESIDENCE OF B. & P. PLATT, ADOLFSTOWN T.

CHURCH

SITE OF OLD SAW MILL

CHEESE FACTORY & TENANT HOUSE

SIR JOHN

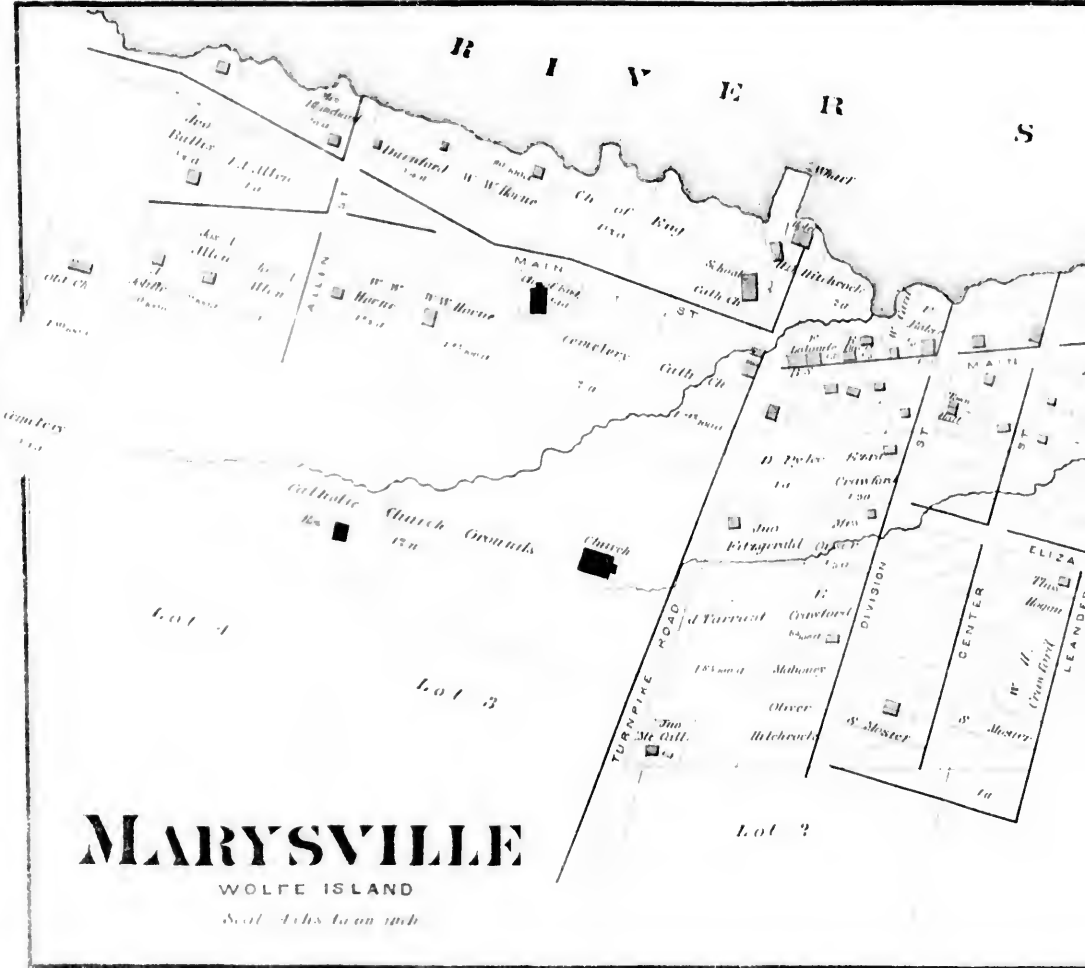


ST, ADOLPH TOWN TP. ONTARIO, CONSISTING OF 1100 ACRES

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. BUILT IN THE YEAR 1792

W. MILL
TENANT HOUSE
THE REV. JOHN McDONALD SPENT HIS EARLY DAYS

R I V E R S

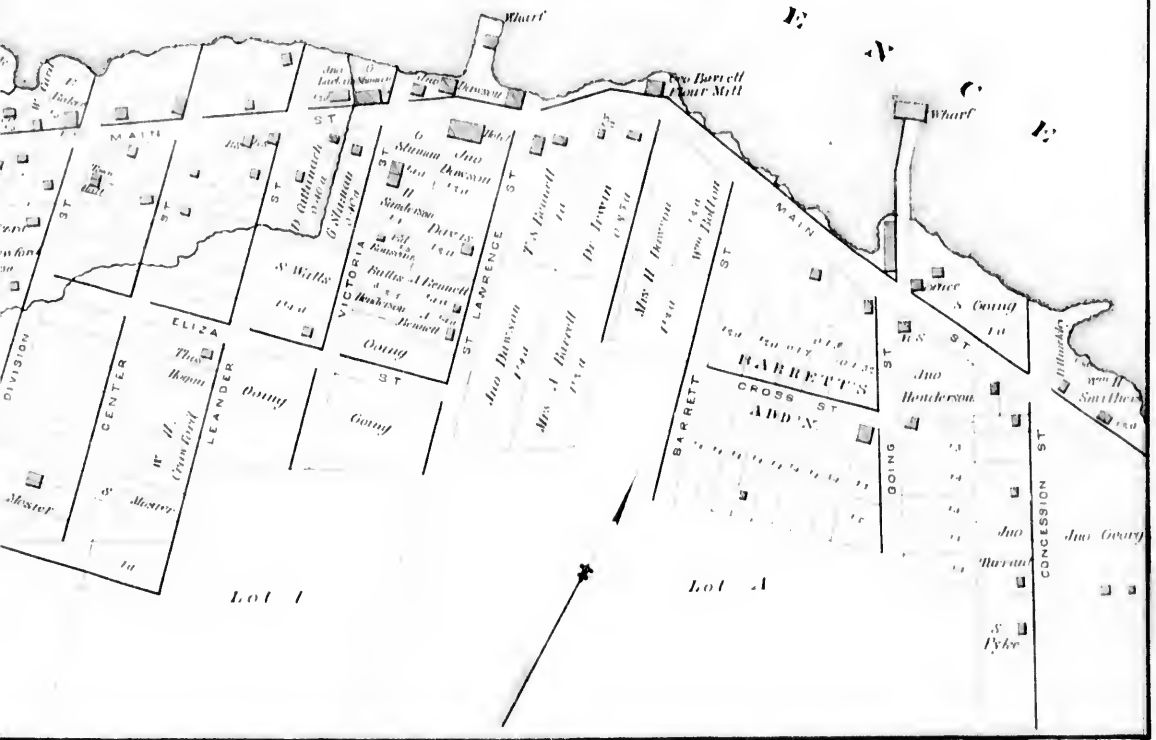


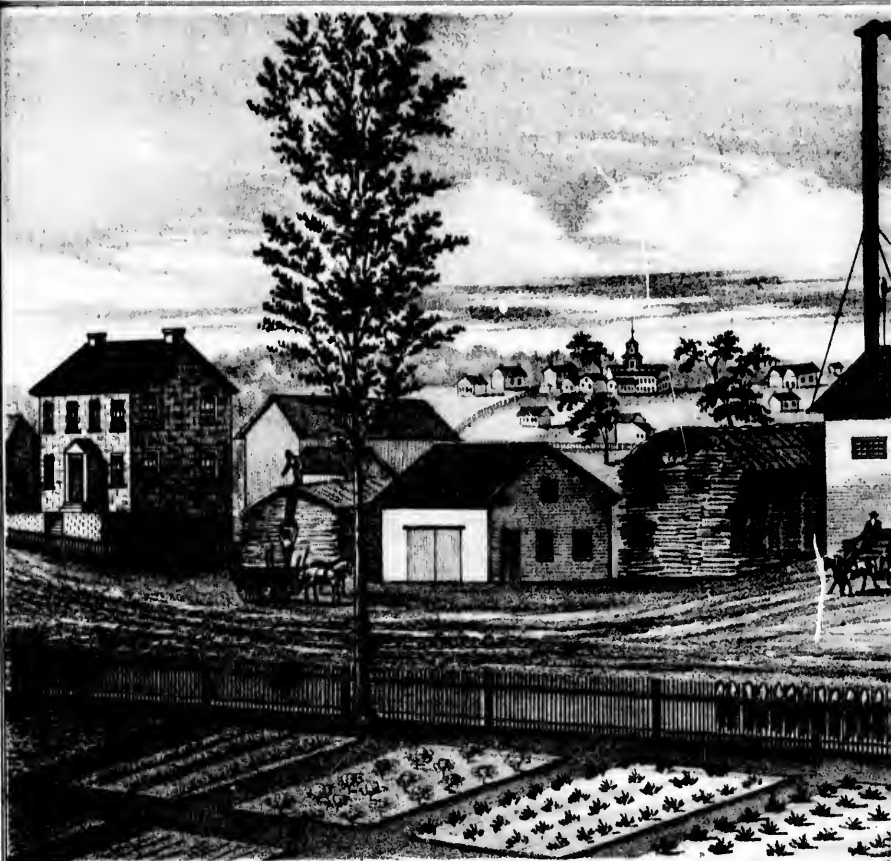
MARYSVILLE

WOLFE ISLAND

Scale 1 inch to an acre

S T L A W R E A





NEWBURGH TANNERY, PROPERTY OF WILLIAM I



FARM RESIDENCE OF A. SPIKE, PORTLAND TW'P. ONT.



400 ACRES. PR



INTERIOR OF HULETT'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, NAPANEE, ONT.

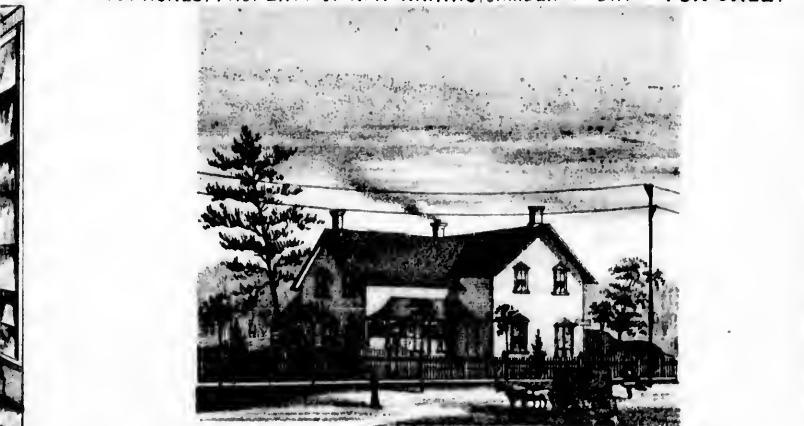
WESTB



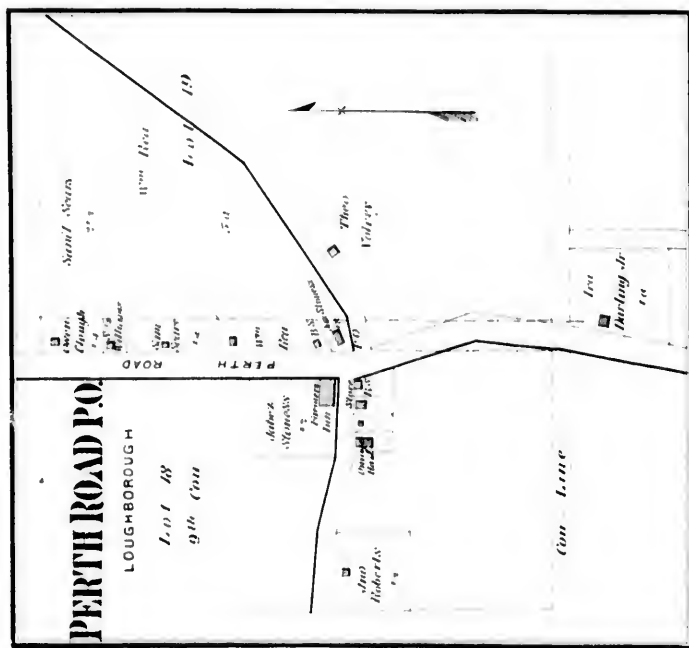
PROPERTY OF WILLIAM DEY, NEWBURGH, ONTARIO.

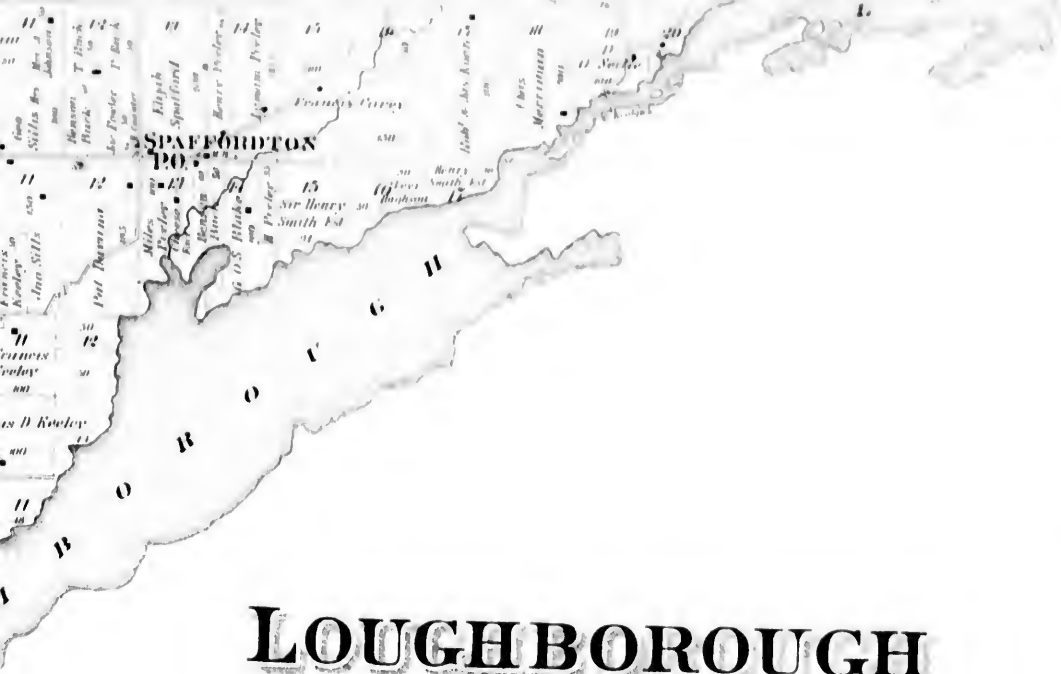


400 ACRES, PROPERTY OF N. W. HARRIS, CAMDEN TWP. ONT. FOR SALE.



WESTBROOK P.O., RESIDENCE OF A BRIDGE, WESTBROOK ONT

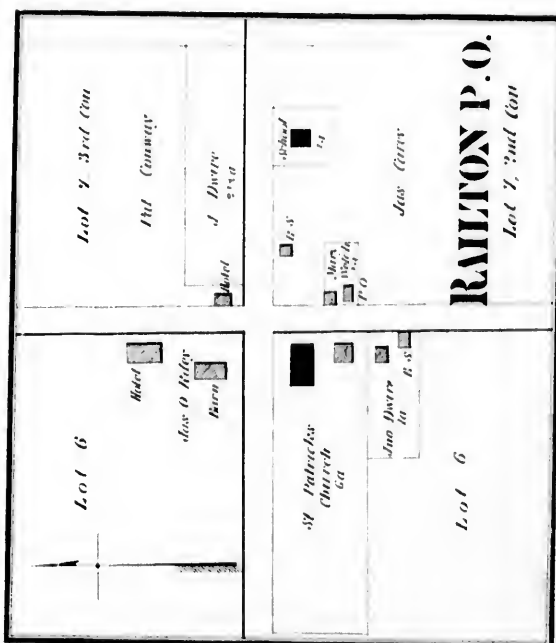




LOUGHBOROUGH

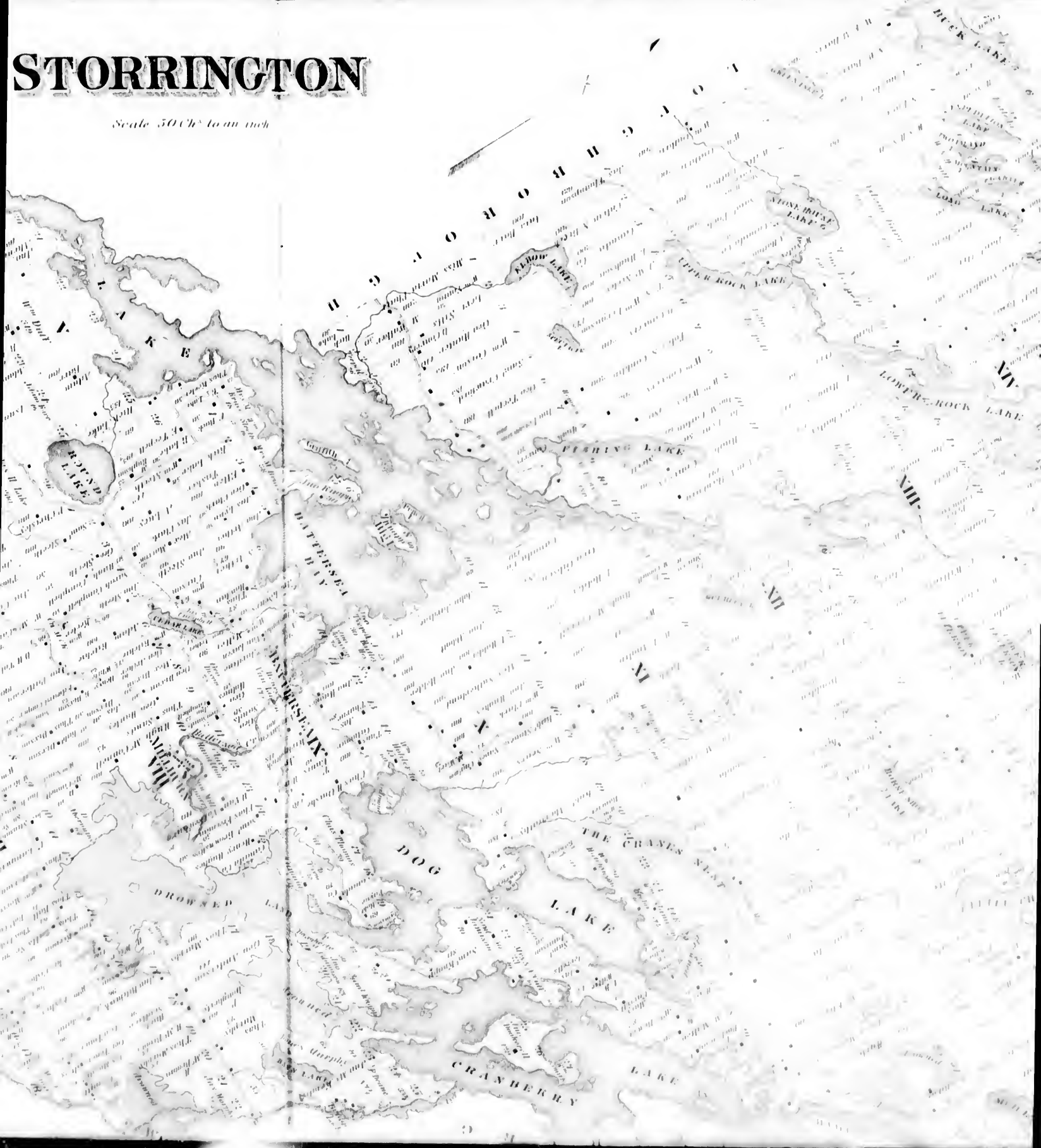
Scale 50 Chains to an Inch

◆ Phosphate Mine



STORRINGTON

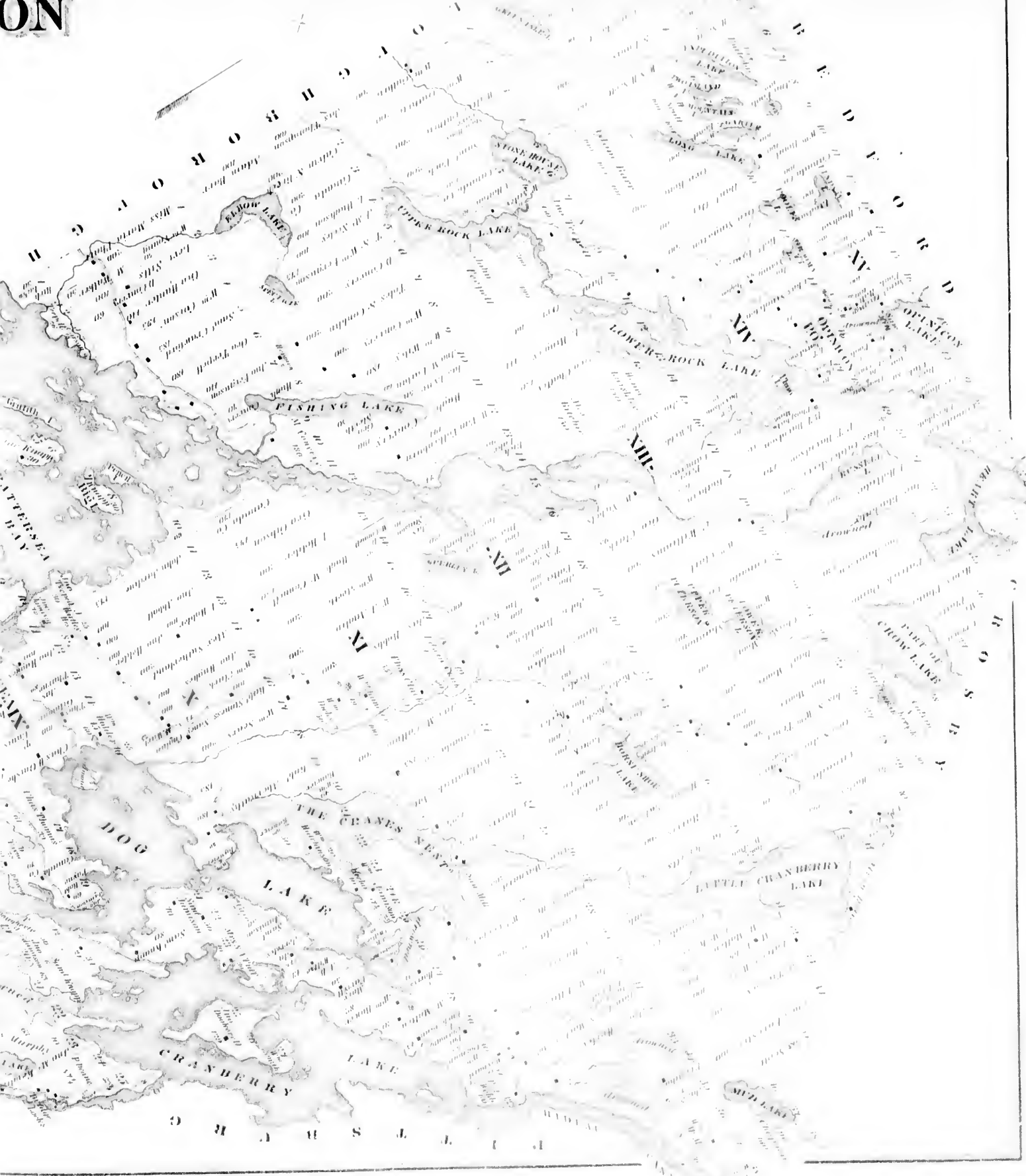
Scale 50 Ch^s to an inch

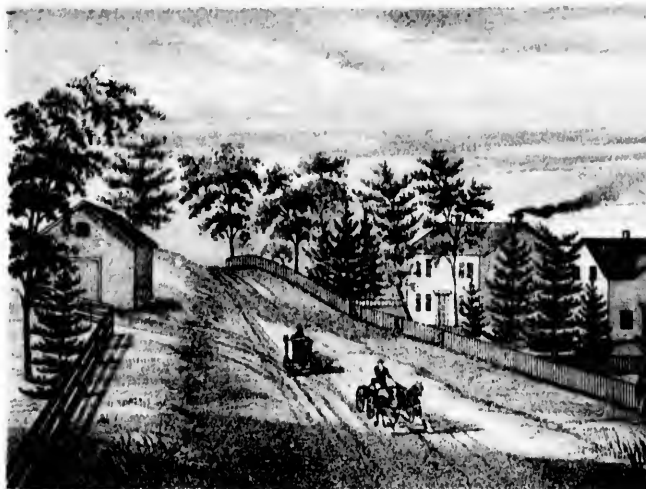


STORRINGTON

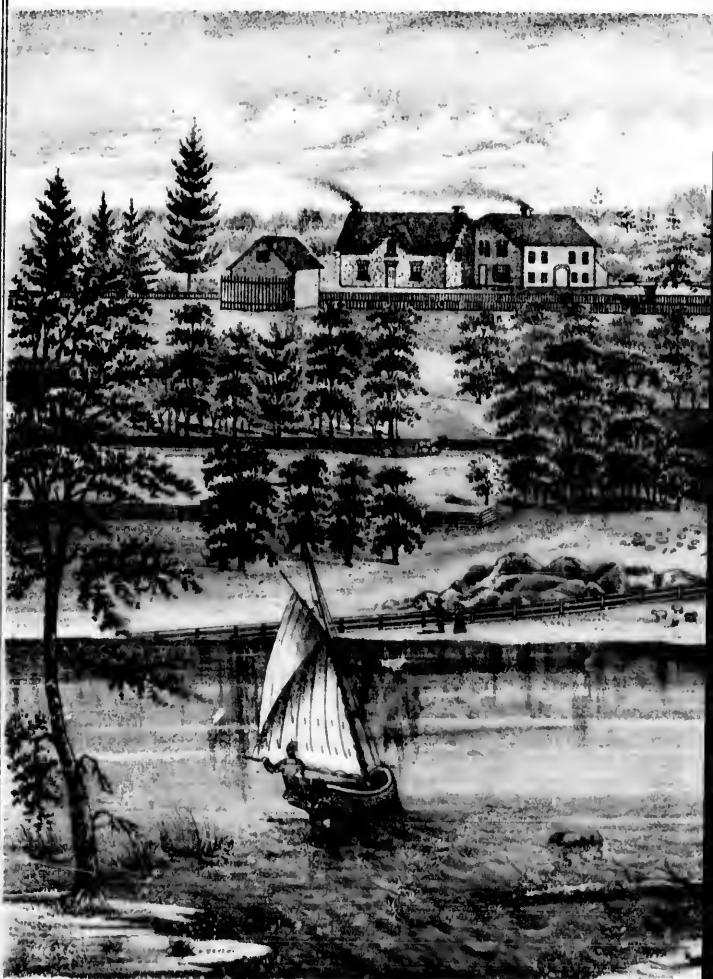
Scale 50 Chs to an inch



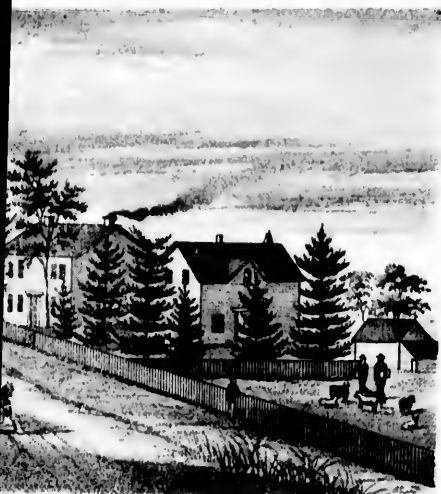




FARM RESIDENCE OF ALLAN BOND, STORRINGTON



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM



BOND, STORRINGTON TP. ONT.



DAILY NEWS BUILDING



HOME OF WILLIAM DUFF, STORRINGTON TP ONTARIO



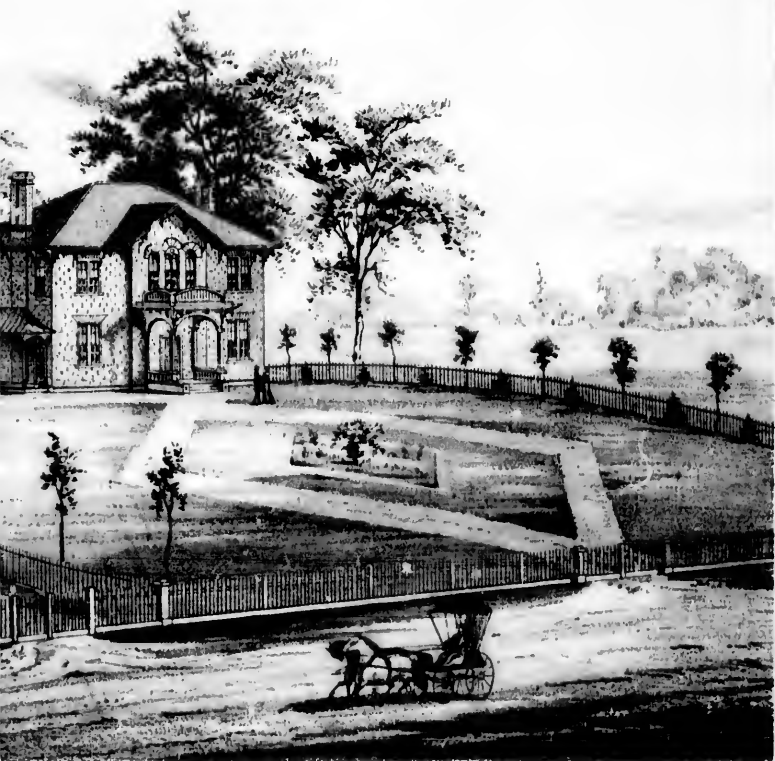
MRS. JOHN BAKER



"ELM WOOD" FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN BAKER



THE LATE JOHN BAKER.



THE LATE JOHN BAKER, KINGSTON TWP, ONT.

KINGSTON

Scale 30 chains to an inch

S T O R I N G T O N



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SLIAMPTON TOWNSHIP

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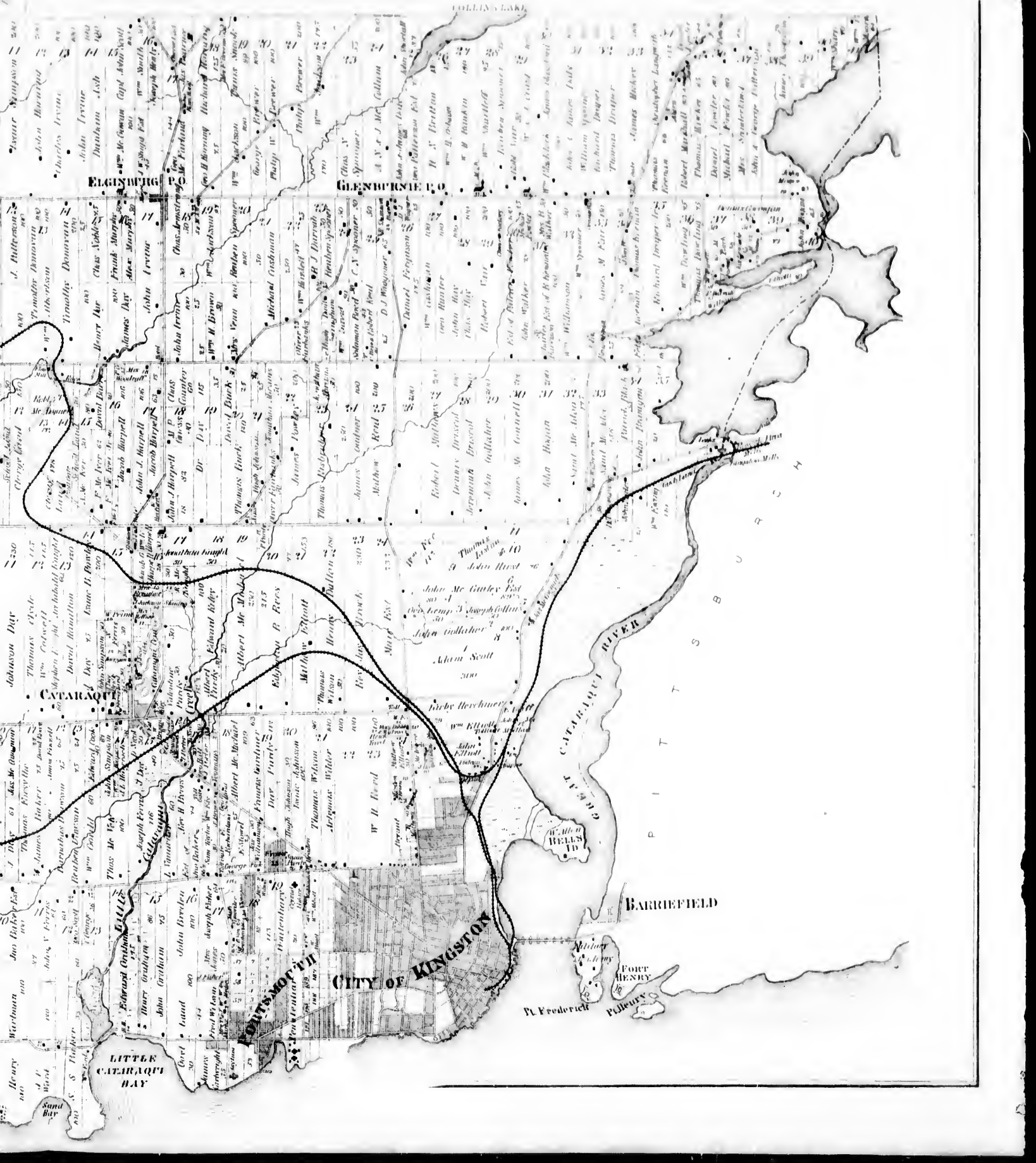
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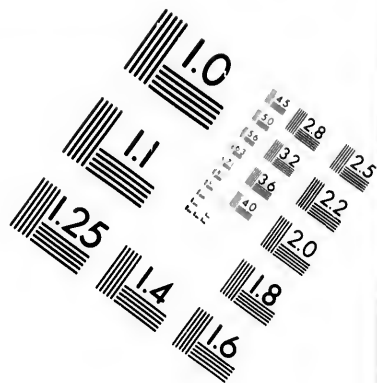
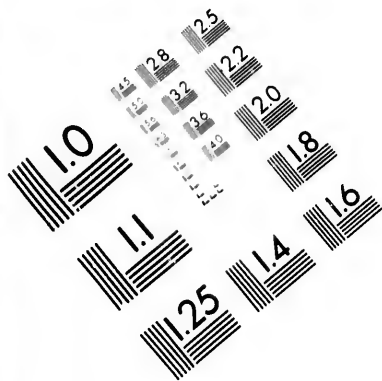
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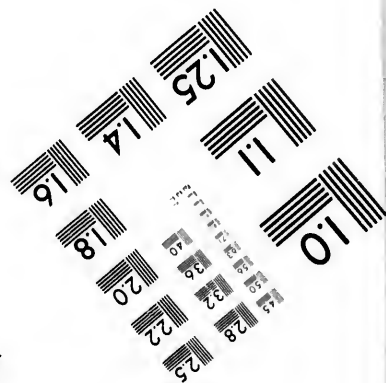
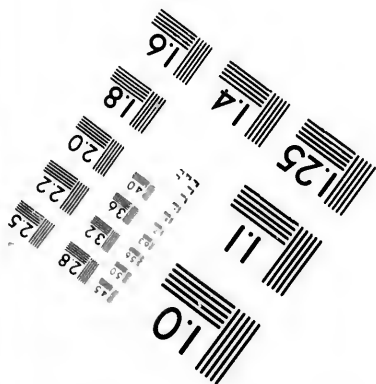
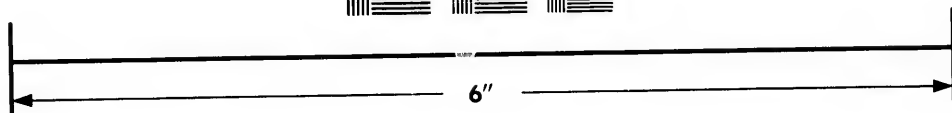
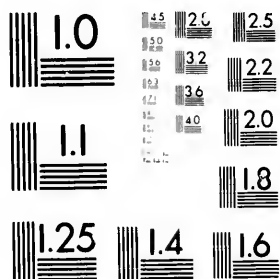
IV

IV





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

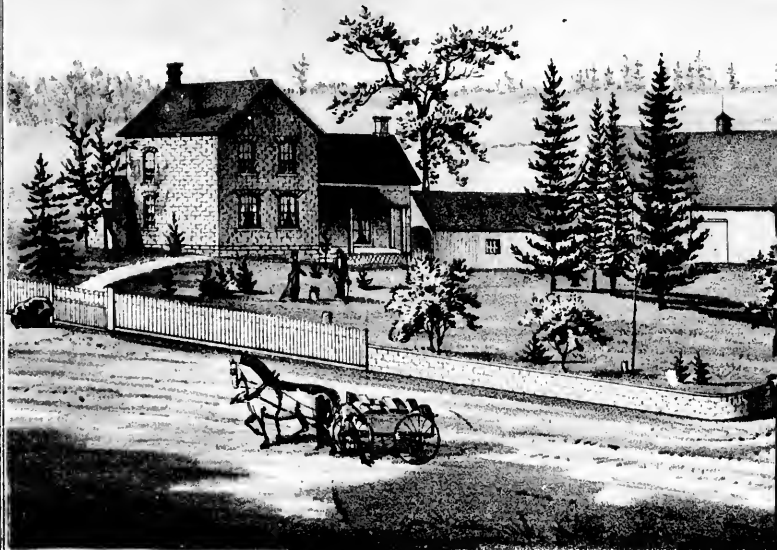
23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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20 32 22
36 20
40 18

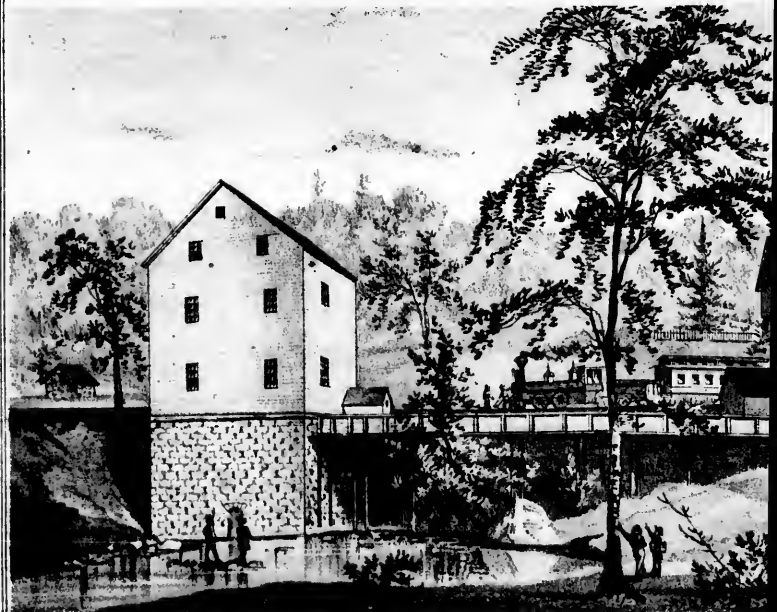
11 10
15 25



"BAY VIEW" FARM RESIDENCE OF H. RANKIN, CO



"ELM GROVE" FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES



"GLEN COE" MILL PROPERTY & RESIDENCE OF



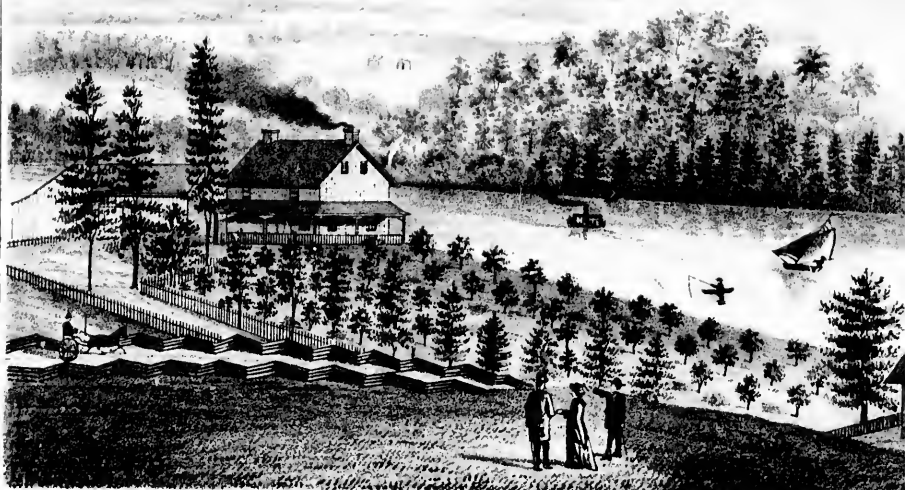
RESIDENCE OF H. RANKIN, COLLINS BAY, KINGSTON TWP. ONTARIO.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES GIBSON, KINGSTON TWP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF ROBT T. Mc DONNELL, KINGSTON TWP. ONT.

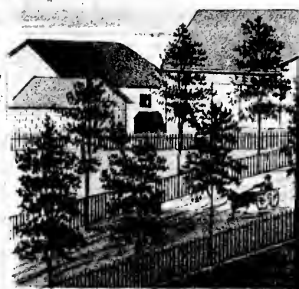


FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES GRANT ESQ., LOUGHBOROUGH TWP. ONT.

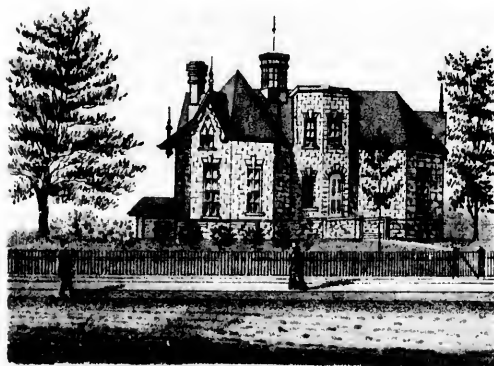
John Smith
PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL
JOB PRINTER
 KING STREET KINGSTON, ONT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING
 EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE
 LOWEST RATES.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



FARM RESIDENCE
 RAISER OF DURHAM



RESIDENCE OF REV. JAMES BROCK
 KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



OROUGH TWP ONT.



JAMES GRANT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF T.C. STARK , PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.
RAISER OF DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP & BERKSHIRE PIGS.

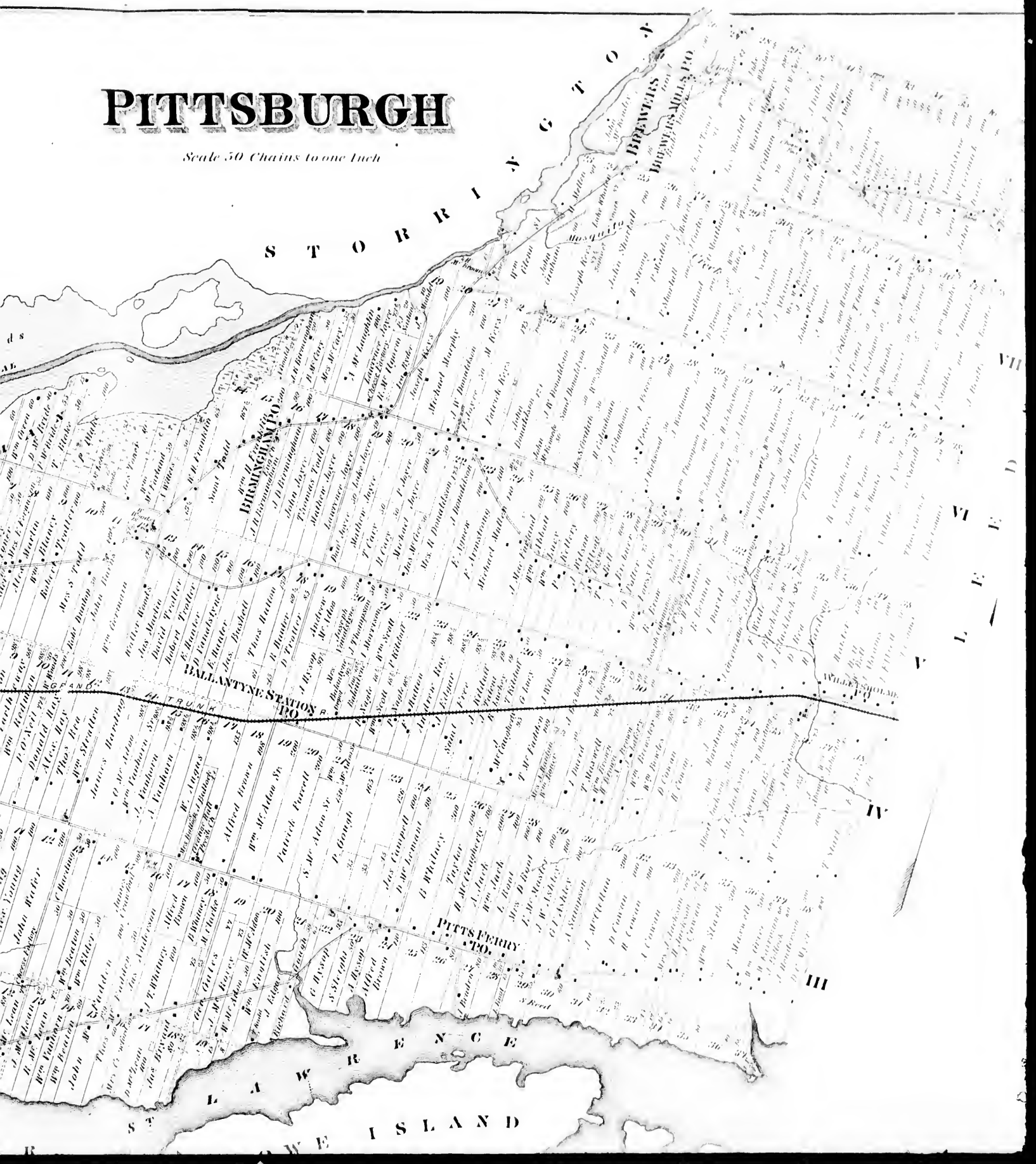


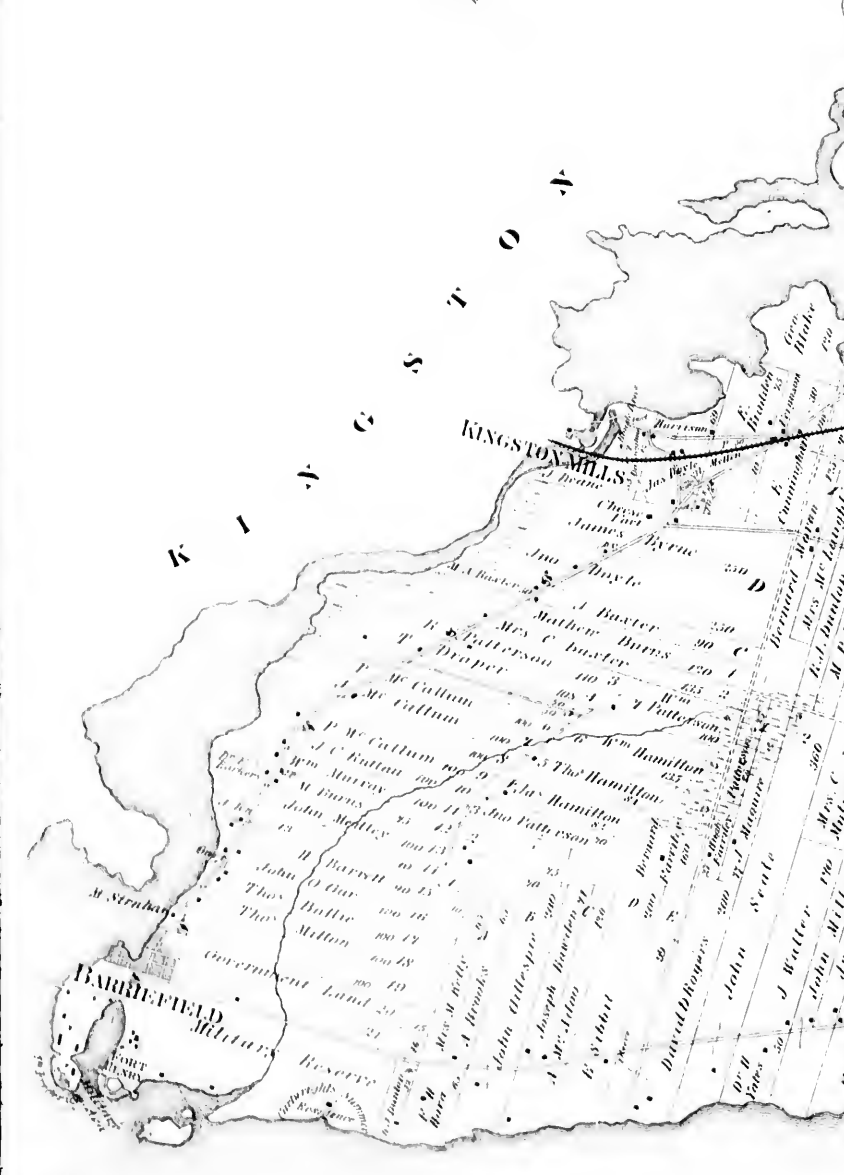
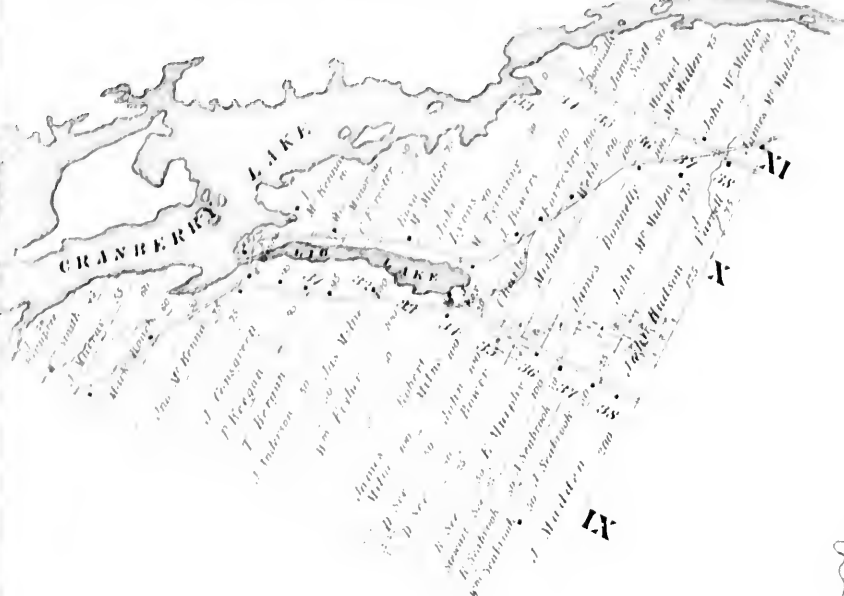
F. S. RICHARDSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
NAPANEE ONT.



PITTSBURGH

Scale 50 Chains to one Inch



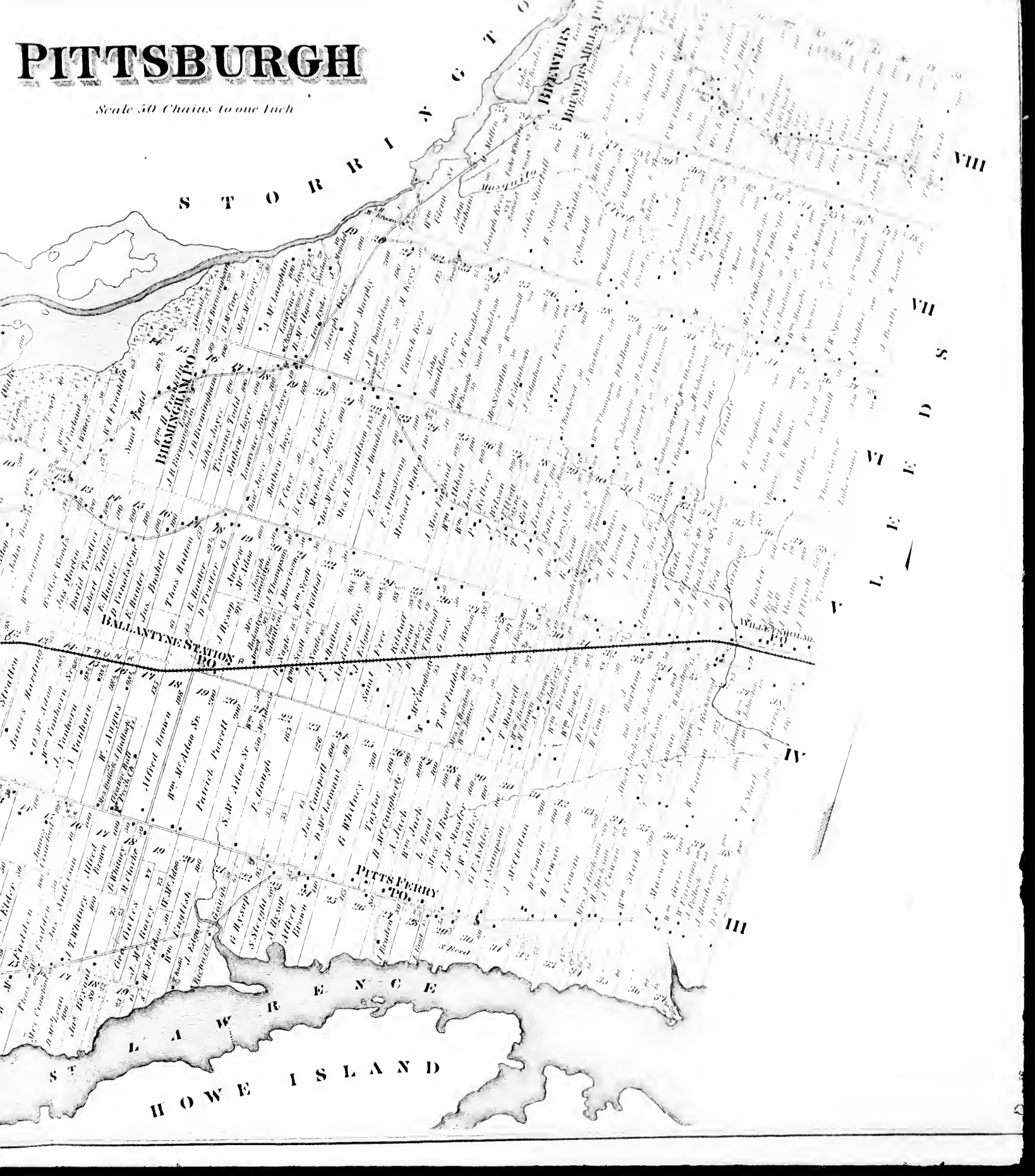


K I N G S T O N

R I V E R

PITTSBURGH

Scale 50 Chains to one Inch



S T O R R I C T

BIRMINGHAM TOWN

BALLANTYNE STATION

PITTSFERRY TOWN

HOWE ISLAND

VIII

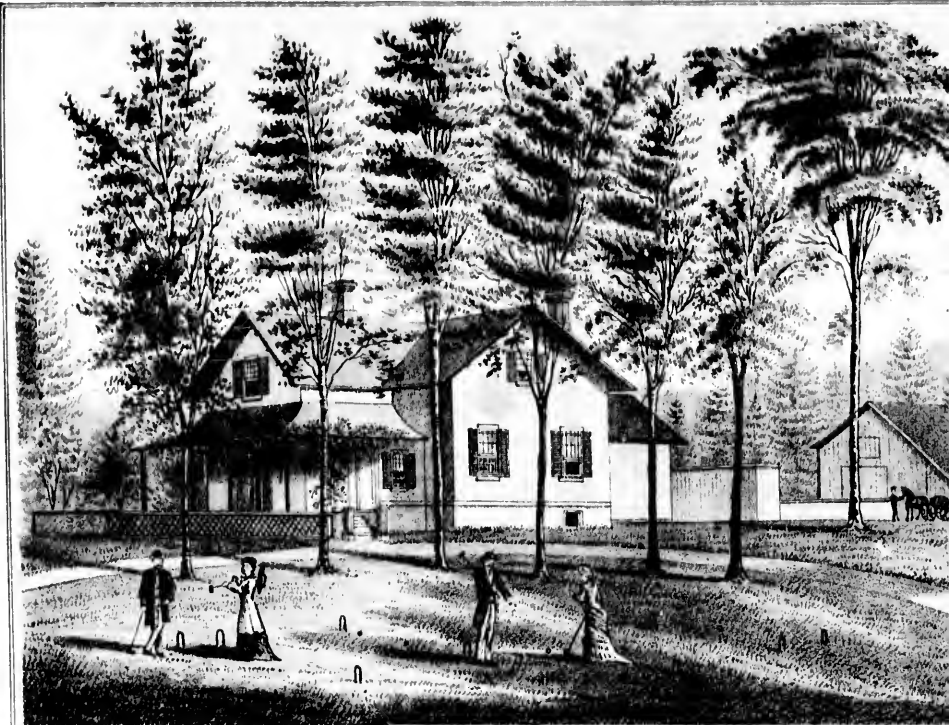
VII

VI

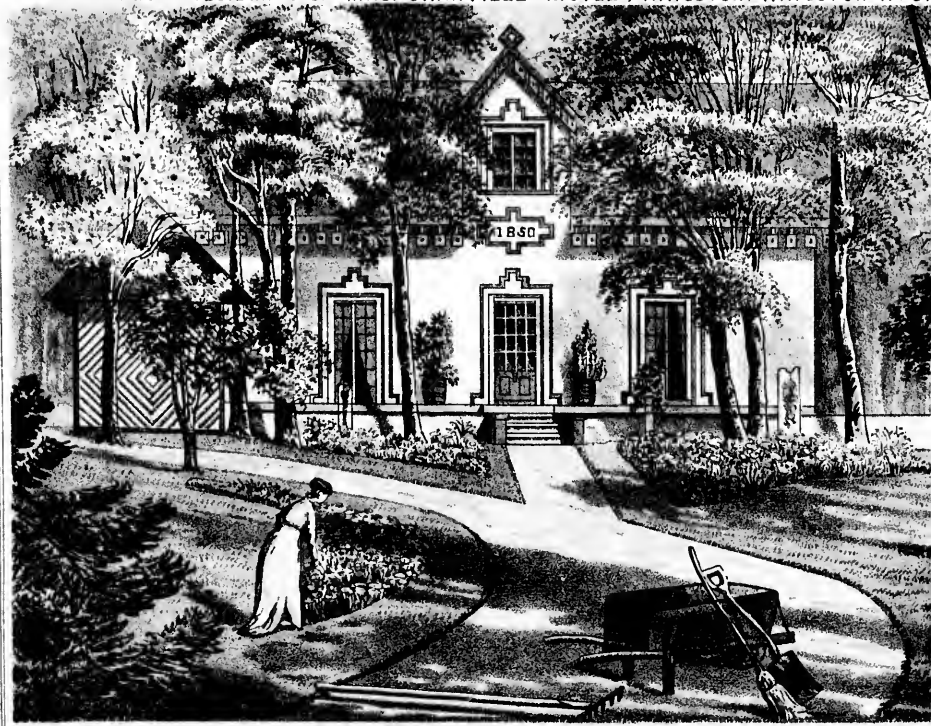
V

IV

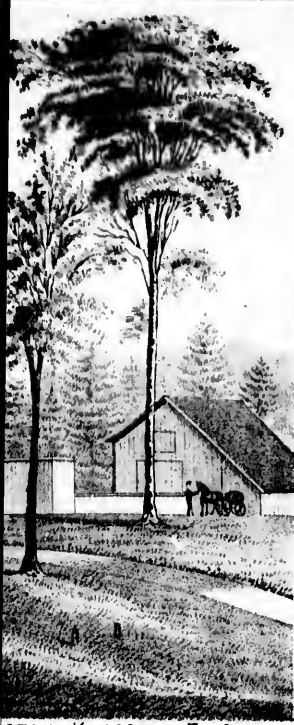
III



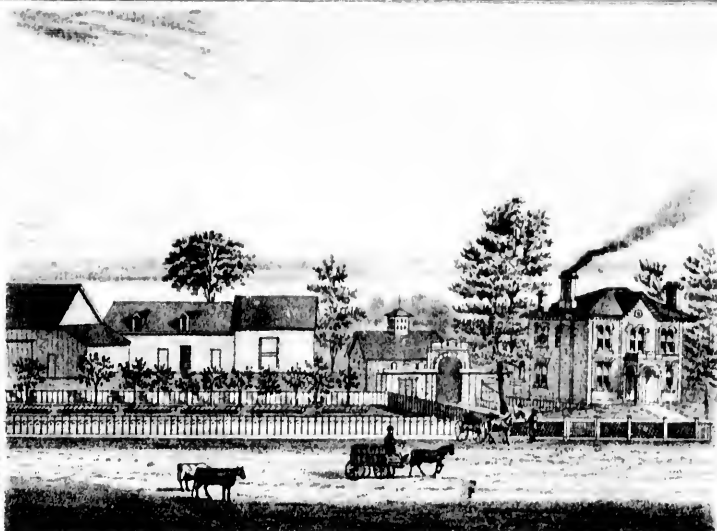
"WOODLANDS" RESIDENCE OF MRS. GRANVILLE MOYLE, KINGSTON, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF D. FOWLER, ARTIST, AMHERST ISLAND ONT.



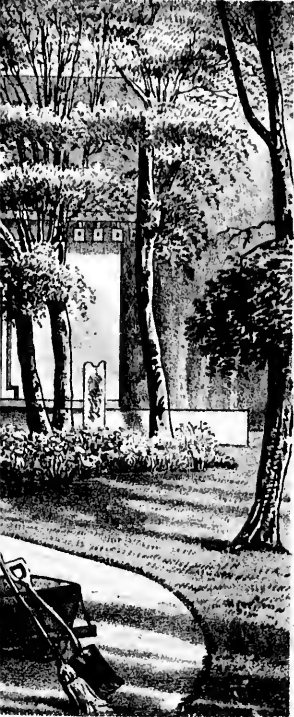
STON, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



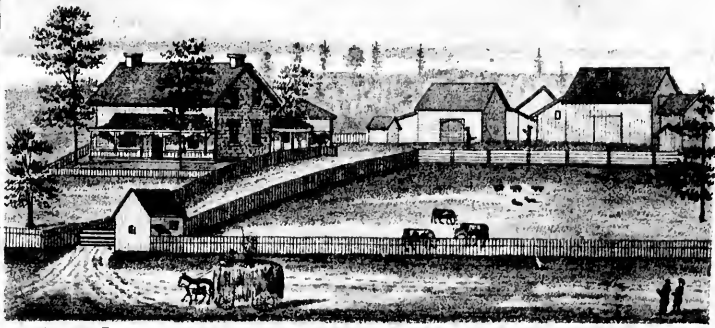
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH FISHER, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY WILMOT, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.



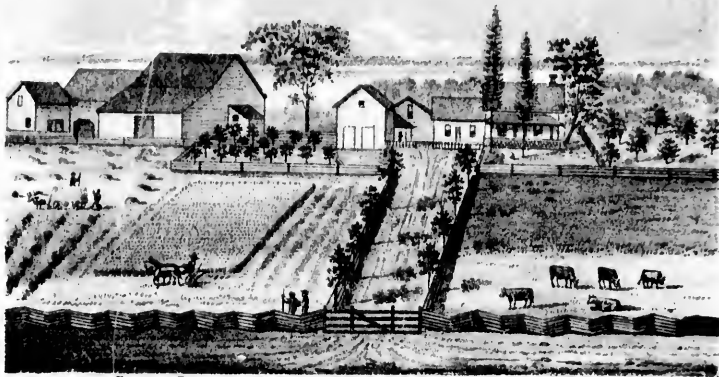
ISLAND, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. WHITNEY, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. CLARK, CAMDEN TWP. ONT.



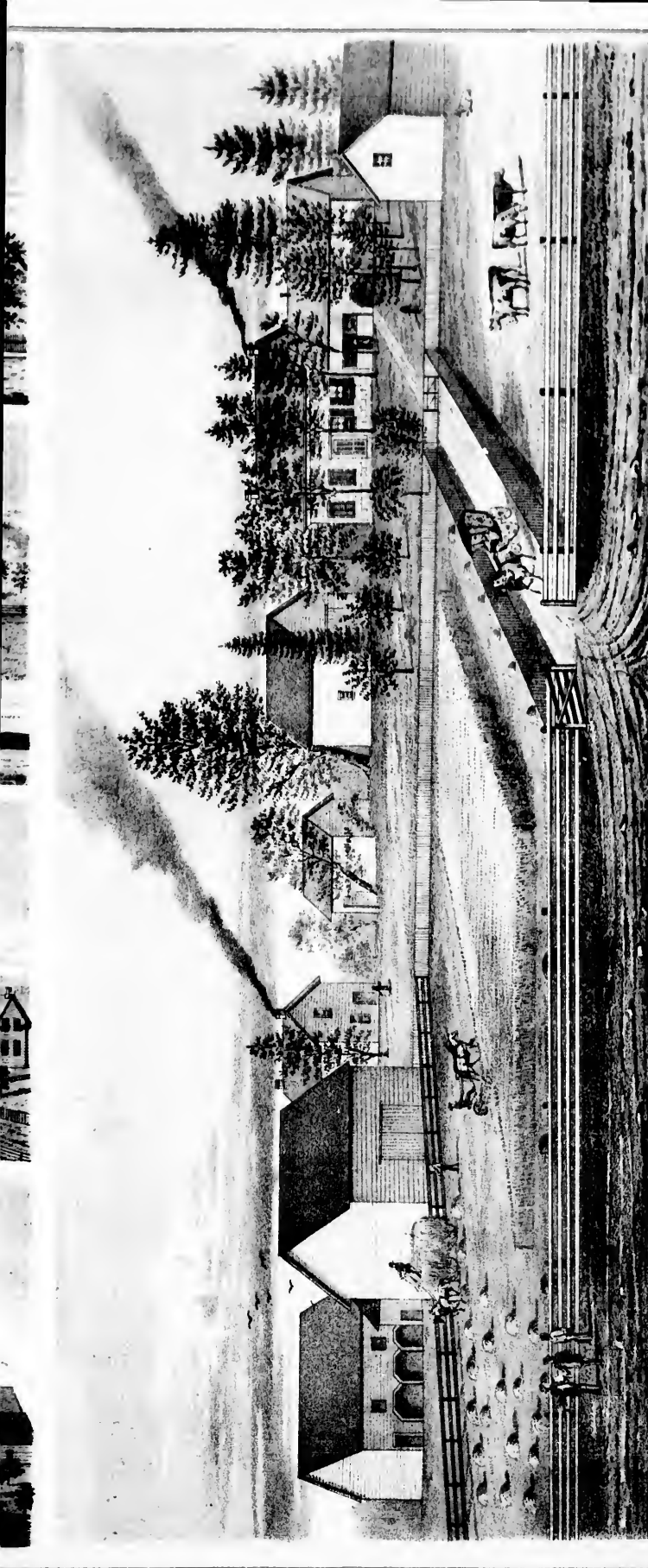
FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM DUNN, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



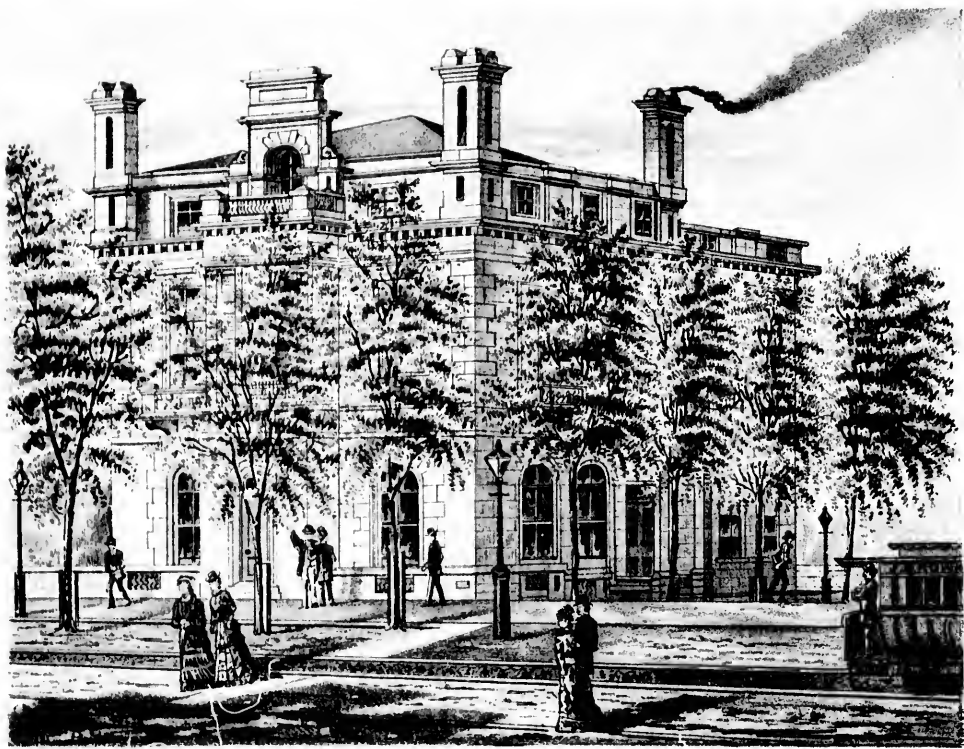
FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. J. DELMAGE, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. N. & A. AMEY, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH BROWN ESQ. MUSCOW, CAMDEN TWP. ONT.



MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA,
CORNER OF KING & WILLIAM STS KINGSTON, ONT'O



FAR



FAR





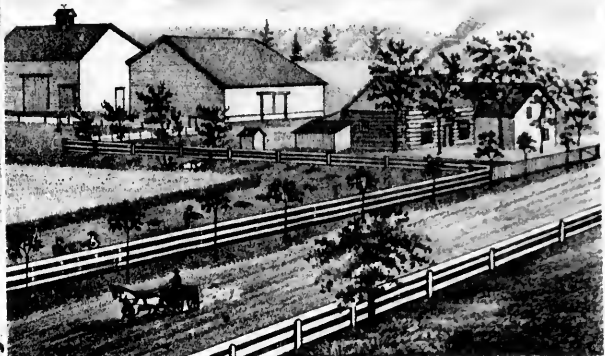
FARM RESIDENCE OF LEWIS H. STOVER, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JACOB P. CLANCY, CAMDEN TWP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN & C. N. LUCAS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



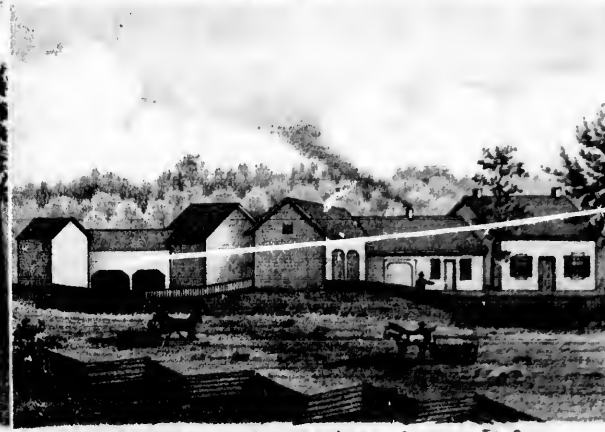
FARM RESIDENCE OF J. B. LUCAS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO



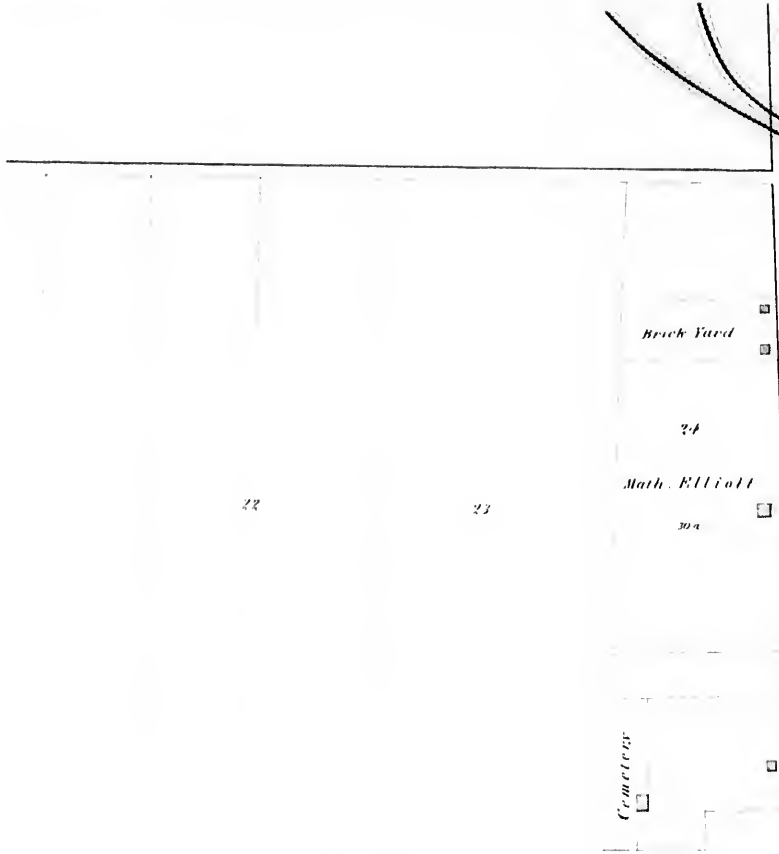
FARM RESIDENCE OF L. LOTT, CAMDEN TWP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF E. C. BELL, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF EDWARD AMEY, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



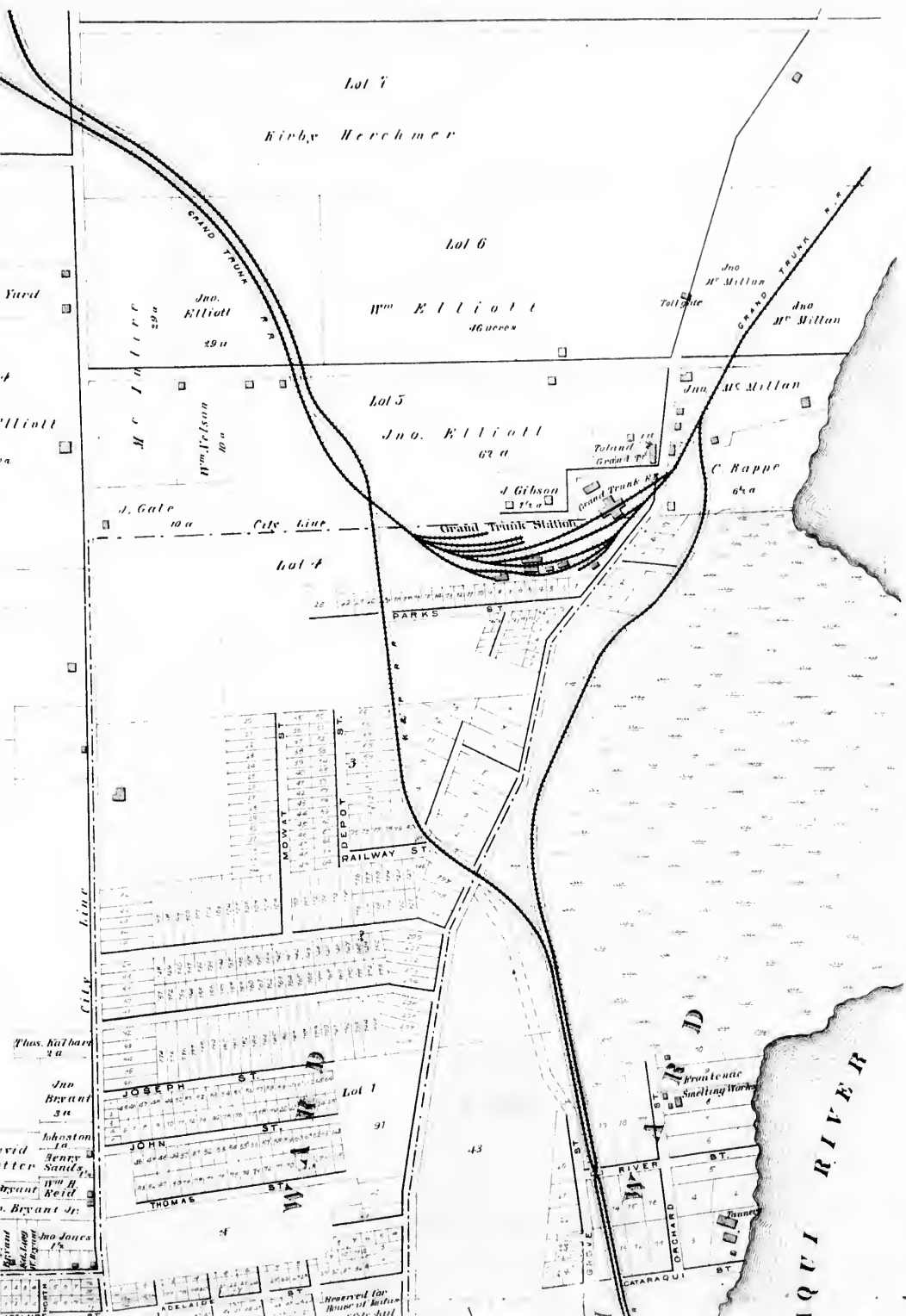
CITY OF
KINGSTON
 ONT.

Scale 10 Chains to an Inch C. R. Allen, Surveyor

K I N G S T O N T P.



Lot No.	Area	Owner
1	1/4	JOSEPH
2	1/4	JOHN
3	1/4	THOMAS
4	1/4	
5	1/4	
6	1/4	
7	1/4	
8	1/4	
9	1/4	
10	1/4	
11	1/4	
12	1/4	
13	1/4	
14	1/4	
15	1/4	
16	1/4	
17	1/4	
18	1/4	
19	1/4	
20	1/4	
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94	1/4	
95	1/4	
96	1/4	
97	1/4	
98	1/4	
99	1/4	
100	1/4	



Lot 7

Kirby Herchmer

Lot 6

Wm. Elliott
46 acres

Lot 5

Jno. Elliott
62 a

Lot 4

J. Gate
10 a

City Line

PARKS ST

RAILWAY ST

JOSEPH ST

JOHN ST

THOMAS ST

Reservoir for House of Representatives

AQUEDUCT RIVER

Frontier Snelling Works

RIVER ST

DISCARD ST

CATARAQUI ST

Yard

Elliott

Thos. McIlhenny

Jno Bryant

Edgerton

Henry Sandy

Wm H. Reid

J. Bryant Jr.

Jno Jones

Adelaide

Adelaide

Mc Millan
29 a

Jno. Elliott
29 a

Wm. Ellison
10 a

Tailgate

Jno Mc Millan

Jno Mc Millan

Jno Mc Millan

Toland Grand Trunk

J Gibson

Grand Trunk Station

C. Rappe

6 1/2 a

ADELAIDE



F.X. COUSINEAU ESQ.

For Sketch of his commercial life

See Page Nineteen.



FOR BAI
IN

DRY GO

CALL

F.X. COUS

THE GREAT BENEFACOR OF THE PUBL

ORANGE HALL BUILDINGS

Princess St. K

ORANGE HALL BUILDINGS



F. X. COUSINEAU & Co.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.



BAR GAINS IN GOODS

CALL AT
COUSINEAU'S,

OF THE PUBLIC

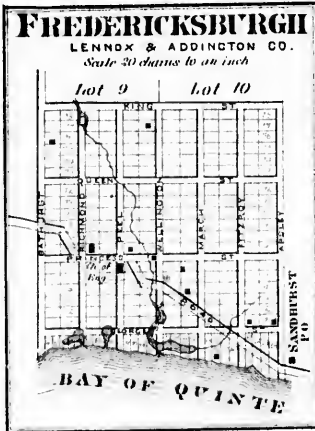
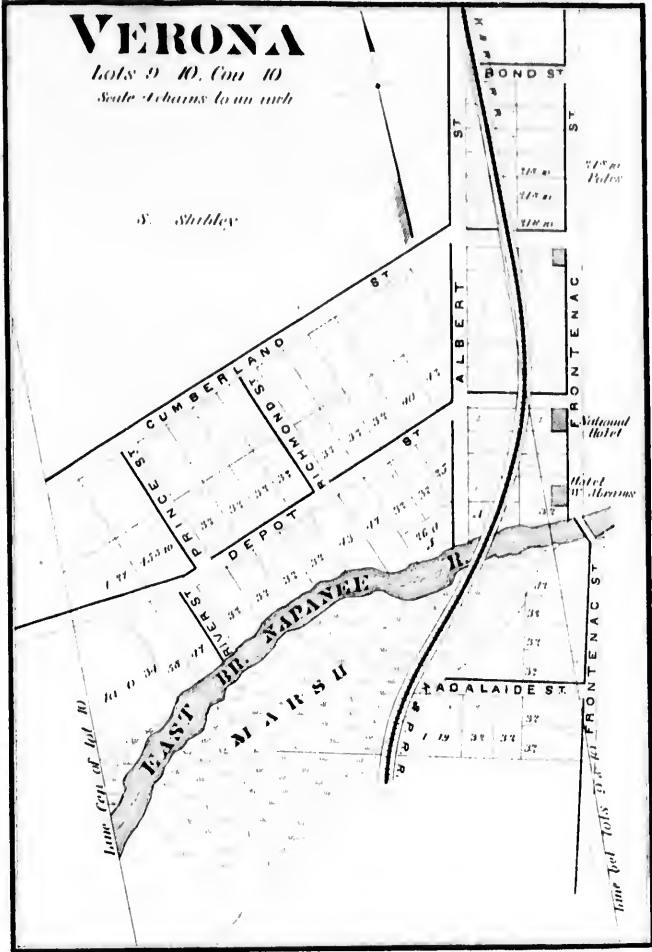
BUILDINGS ALSO THE FARMERS FRIEND

St. Kingston Ont.

VERONA

Lots 9 10, Con 10
Scale 4 chains to an inch

S. Shirley



Gen.
C. M. M. D.
Ch.

1906
Ch.

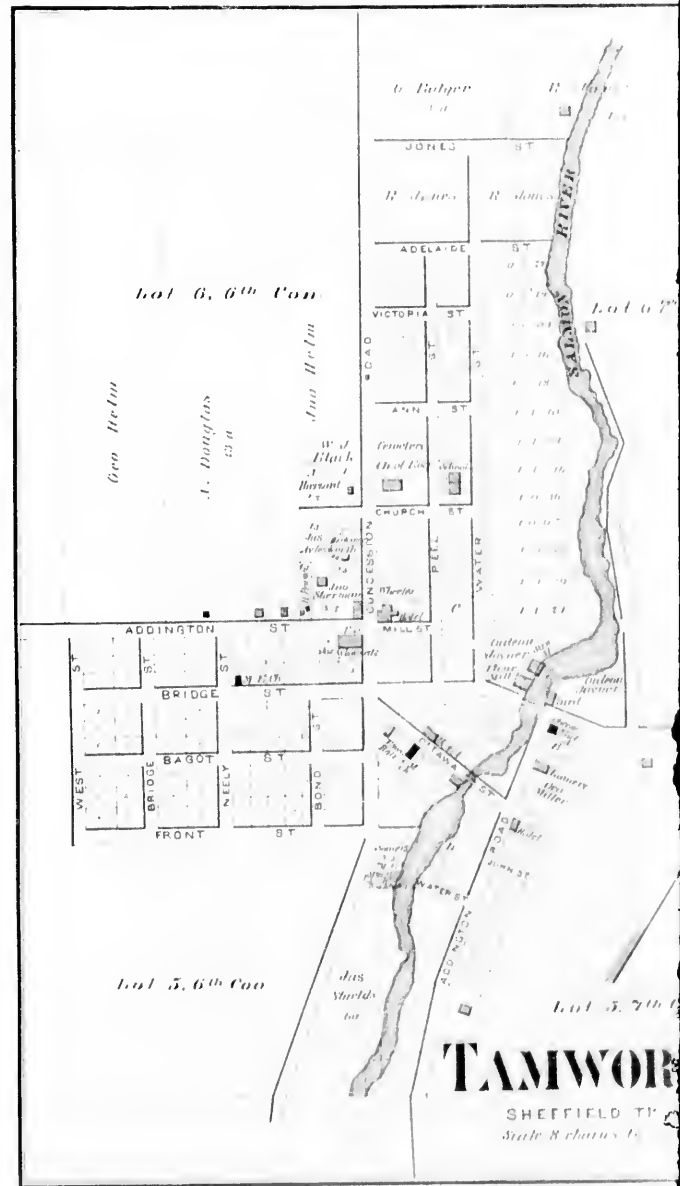
ELGI

K
Stu



SHEFFIELD

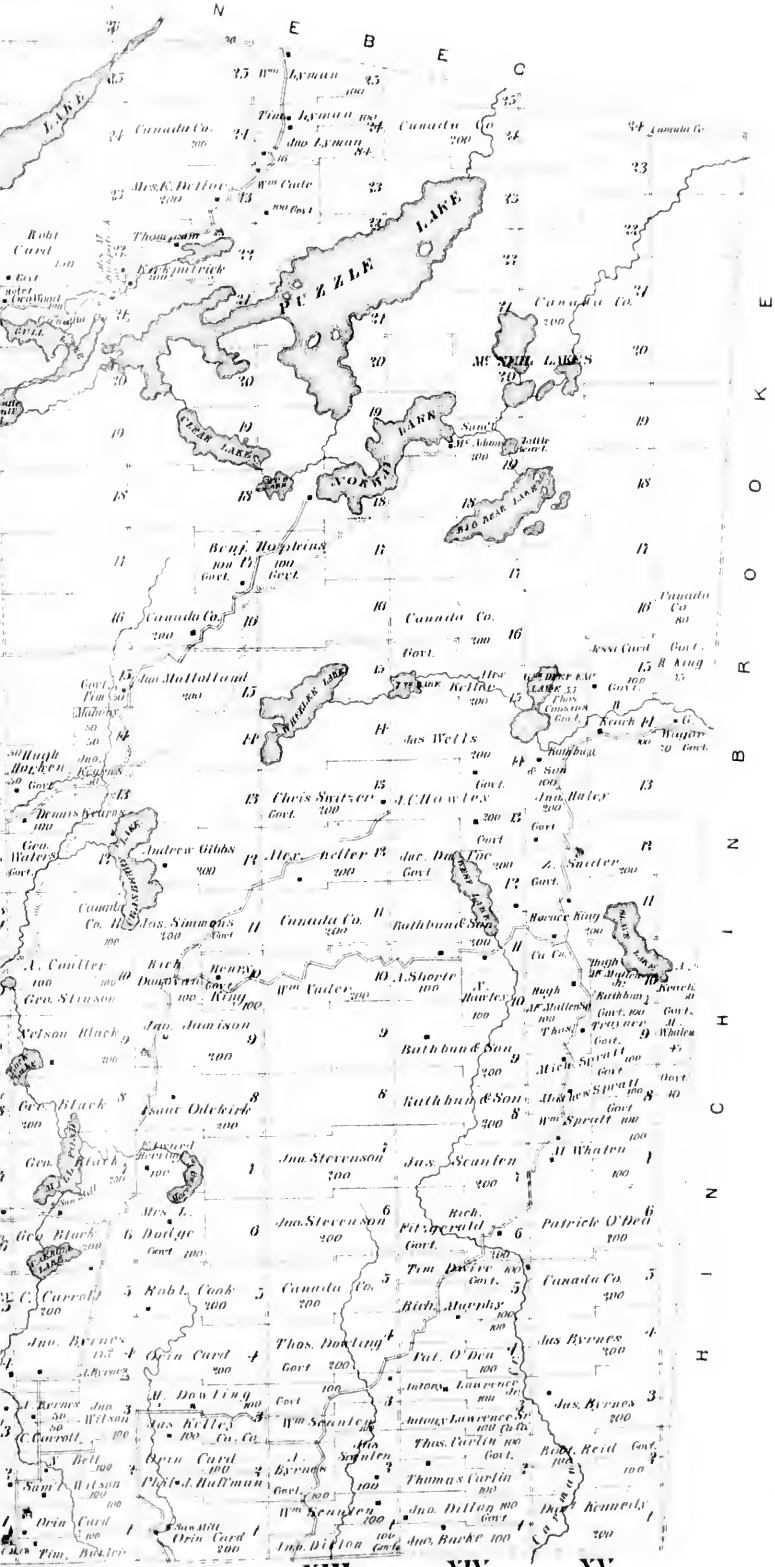
Scale 60 Chains to an Inch





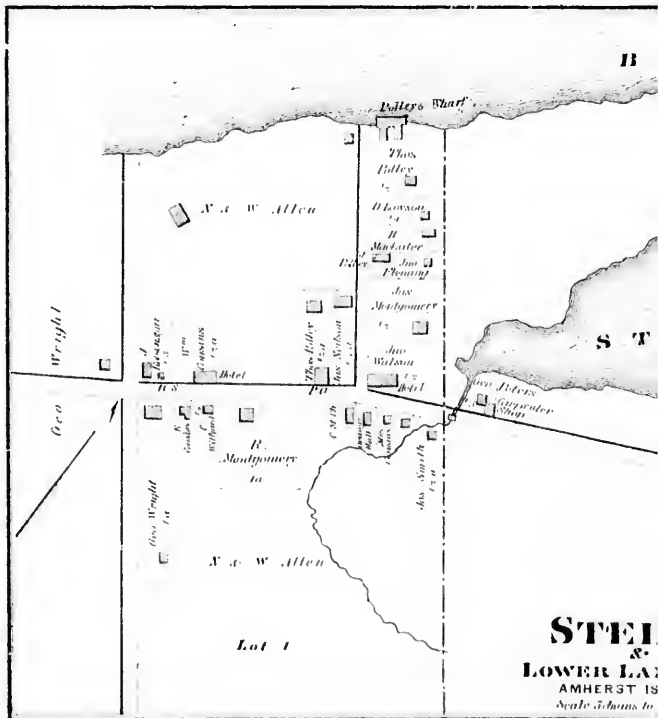
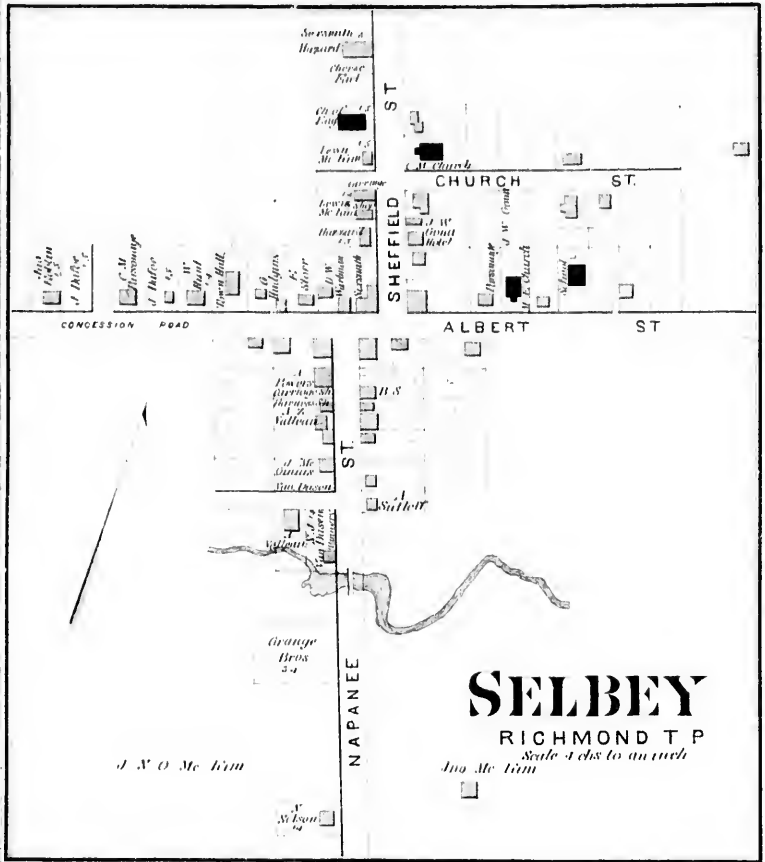
SHEFFIELD

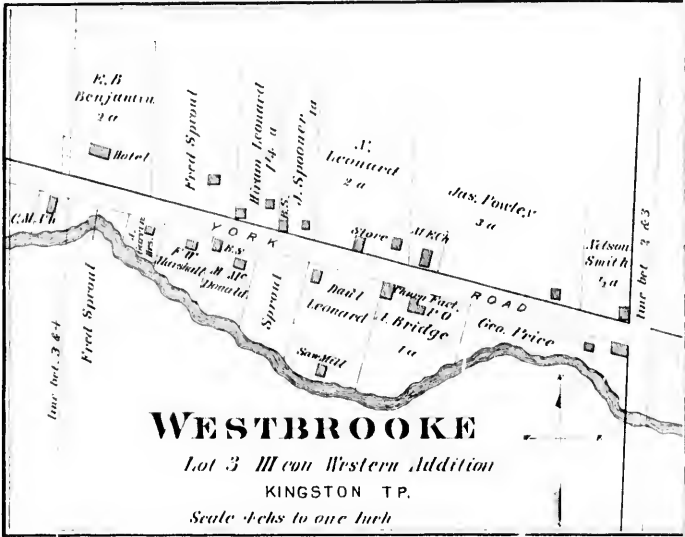
Scale 60 Chains to an Inch



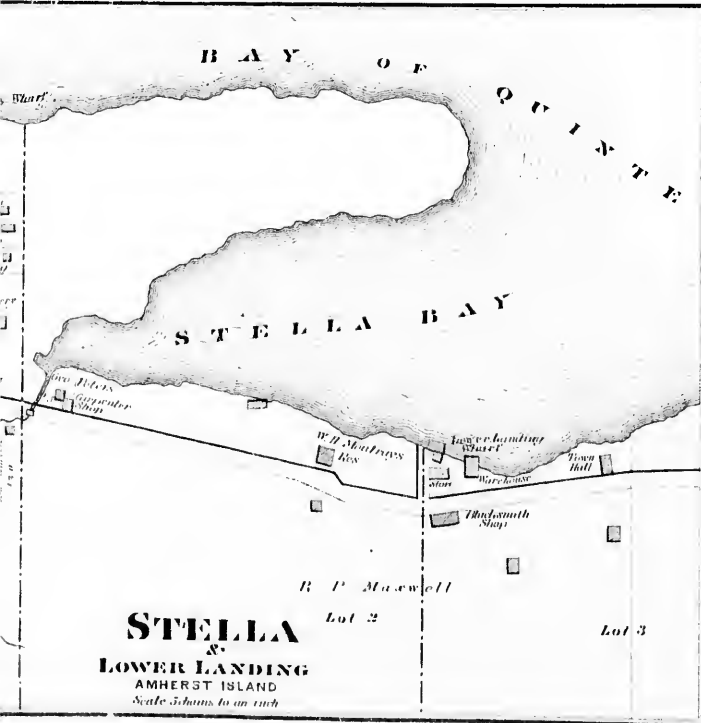
TAMWORTH

SHEFFIELD TWP. ONT
Scale 8 Chains to an Inch



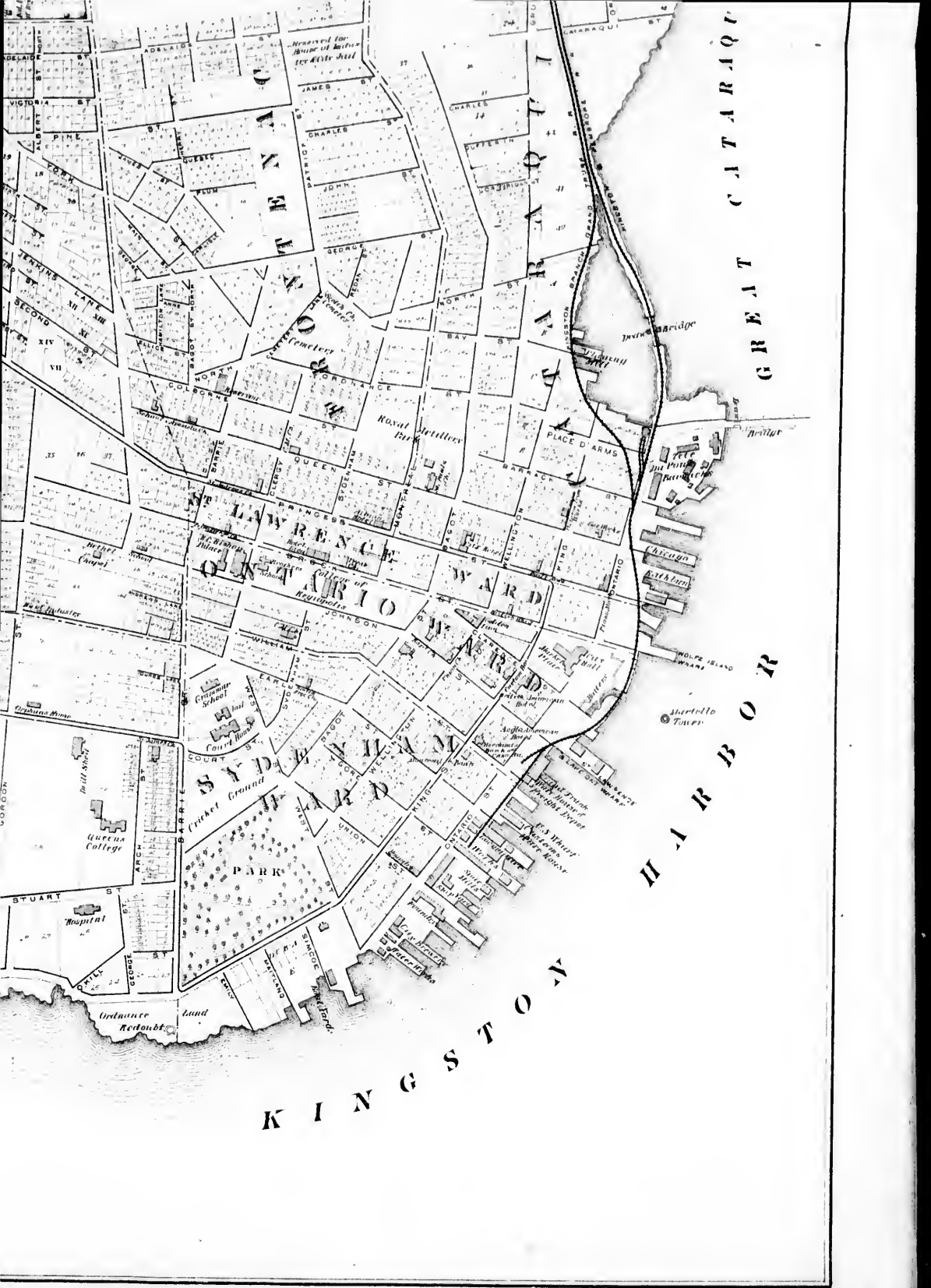


BEY
 MOND T P
 Scale 1 inch to one inch



PORTSMOUTH





KINGSTON

GREAT CATAQUET HARBOUR

GREAT CATAQUET

ST. ANDREW'S WARD

LAWRENCE WARD

SYDENHAM WARD

PARK

Cemetery

Naval Barracks

Dover Bridge

WOLFE ISLAND WHARF

Shertold Tower

Ordnance Station

land

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

HOSPITAL

COURT HOUSE

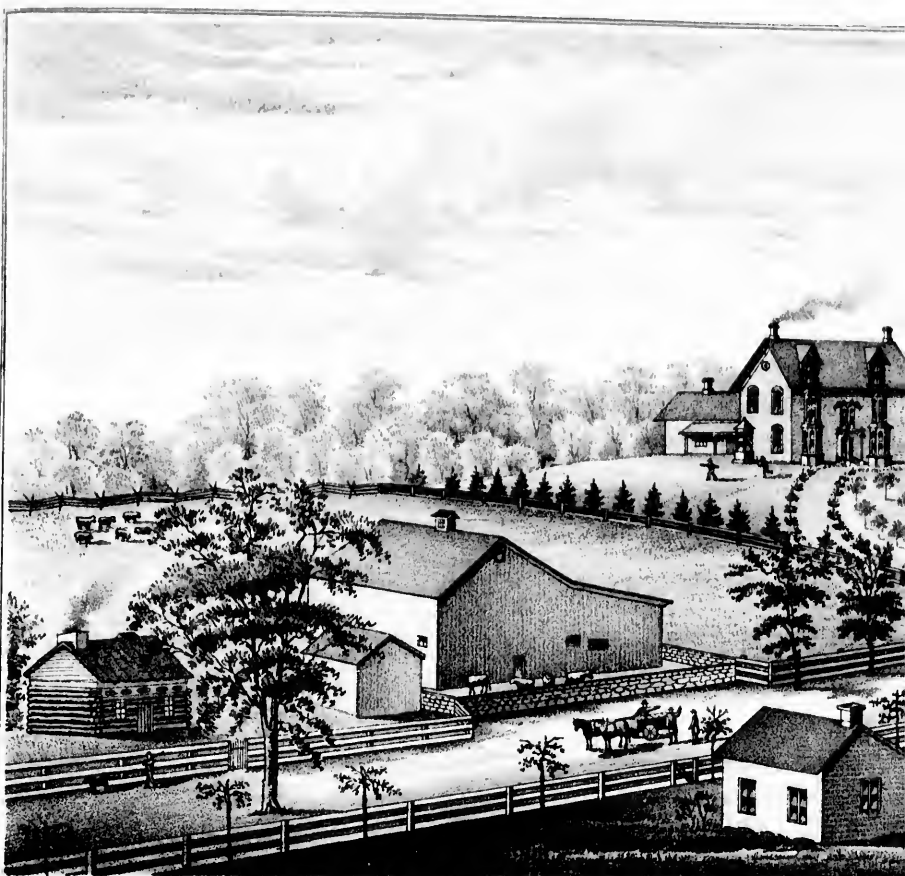
CRICKET GROUNDS

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

ST. PETER'S CHURCH



"RICHMOND FARM"
RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS VAN DE BOGART, RICHMOND



INTERIOR OF FRED. CHINNECK'S JEWELRY



RICHMOND FARM
 VAN DE BOGART, RICHMOND TP. ONTARIO.



JECK'S JEWELRY STORE, NAPANEE, ONT.



RICHMOND

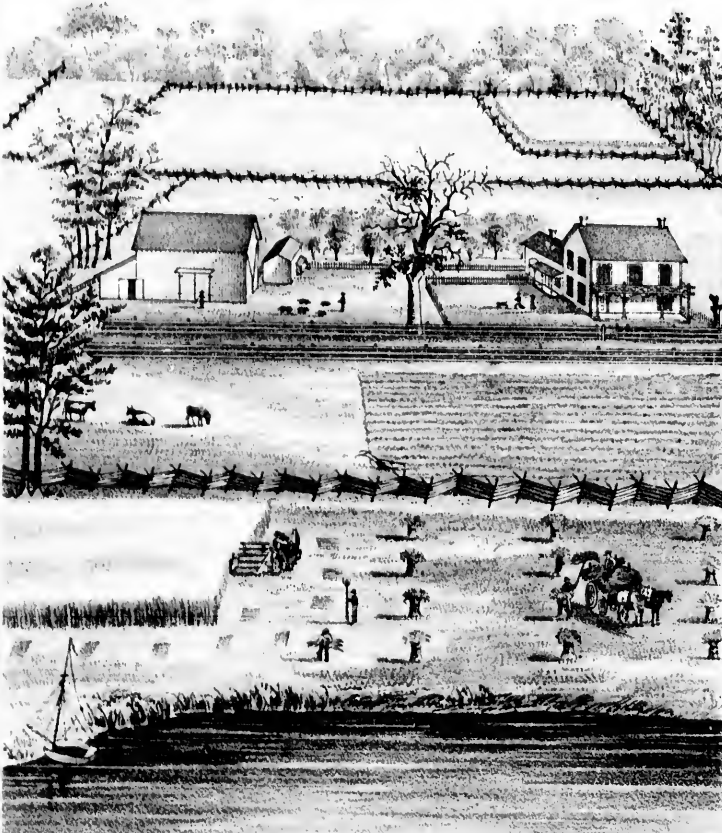
Scale 87 chains to an inch



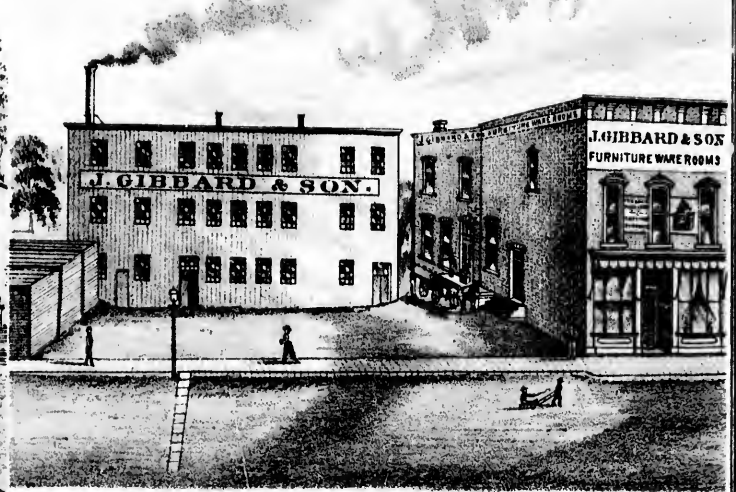
FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. PETERSON ESQ. ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



HENRY & BRO. NAPANEE



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. H. TRUMPOUR, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.

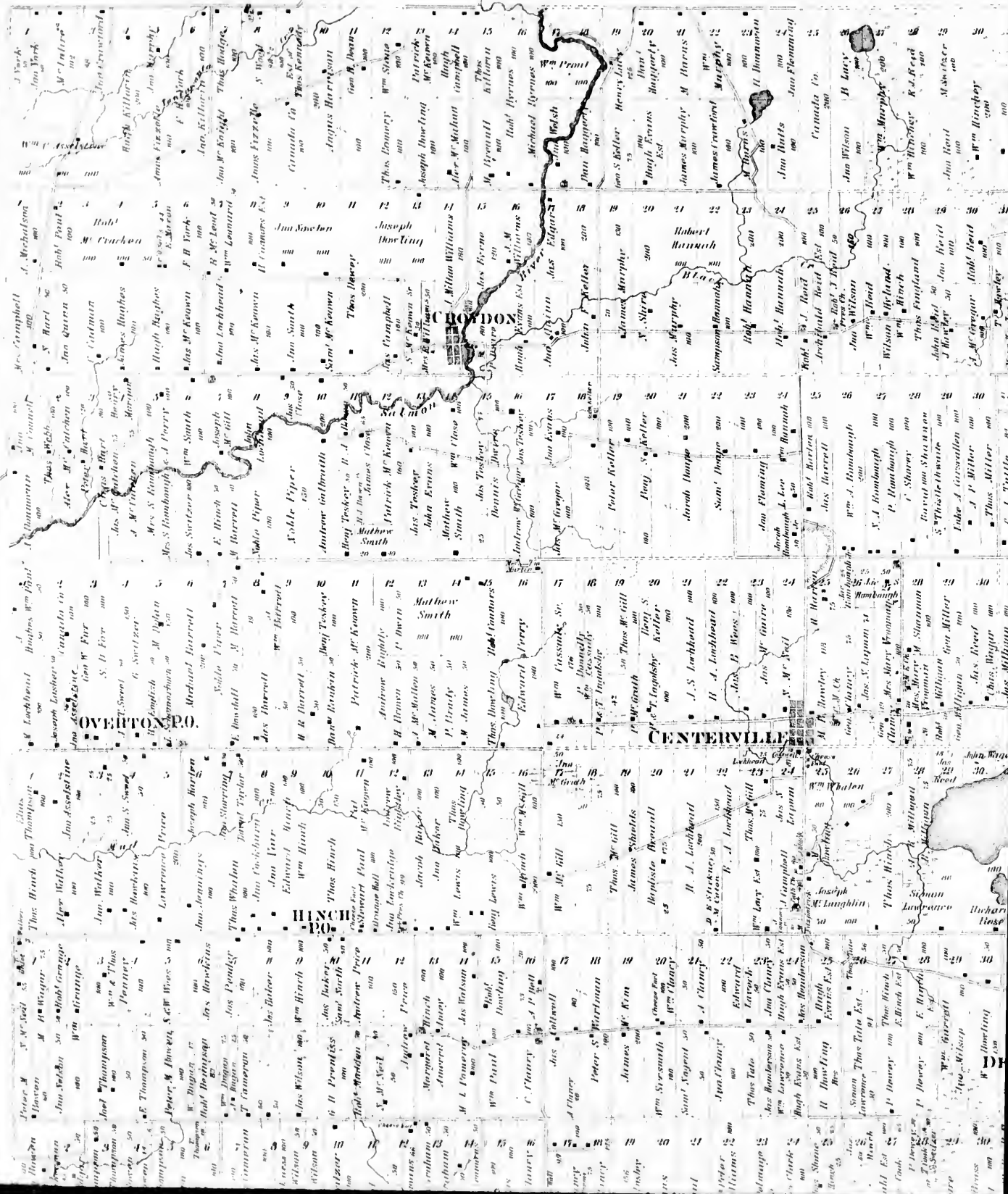


MANUFACTORY & WARE ROOMS
 OF
J. GIBBARD & SON,
 NAPANEE, ONT.

For history of Business see Page 19.

CAMDEN

Scale 50 Chains to the Inch



ODEN

ms to the Inch



IX

VIII

VII

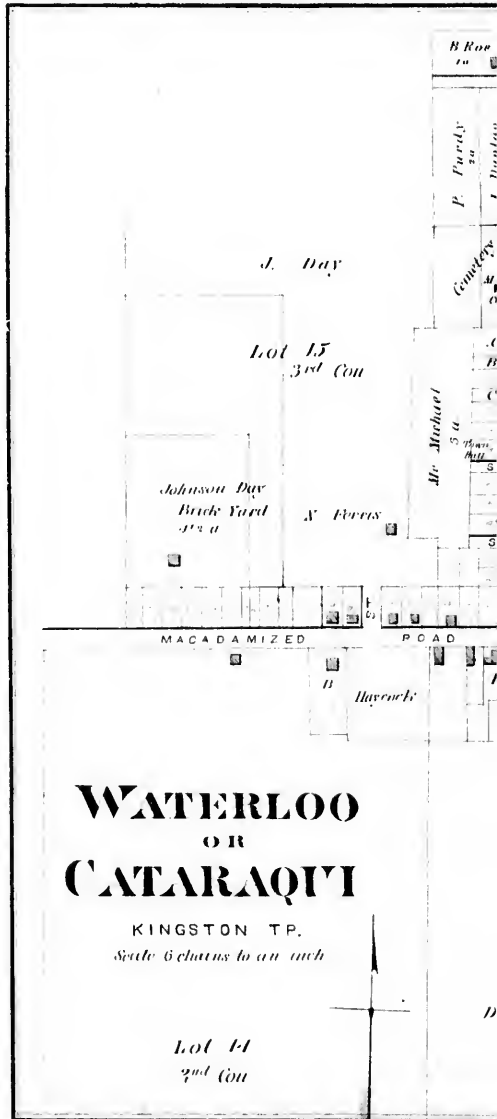
VI

V

IV

MOSCOW

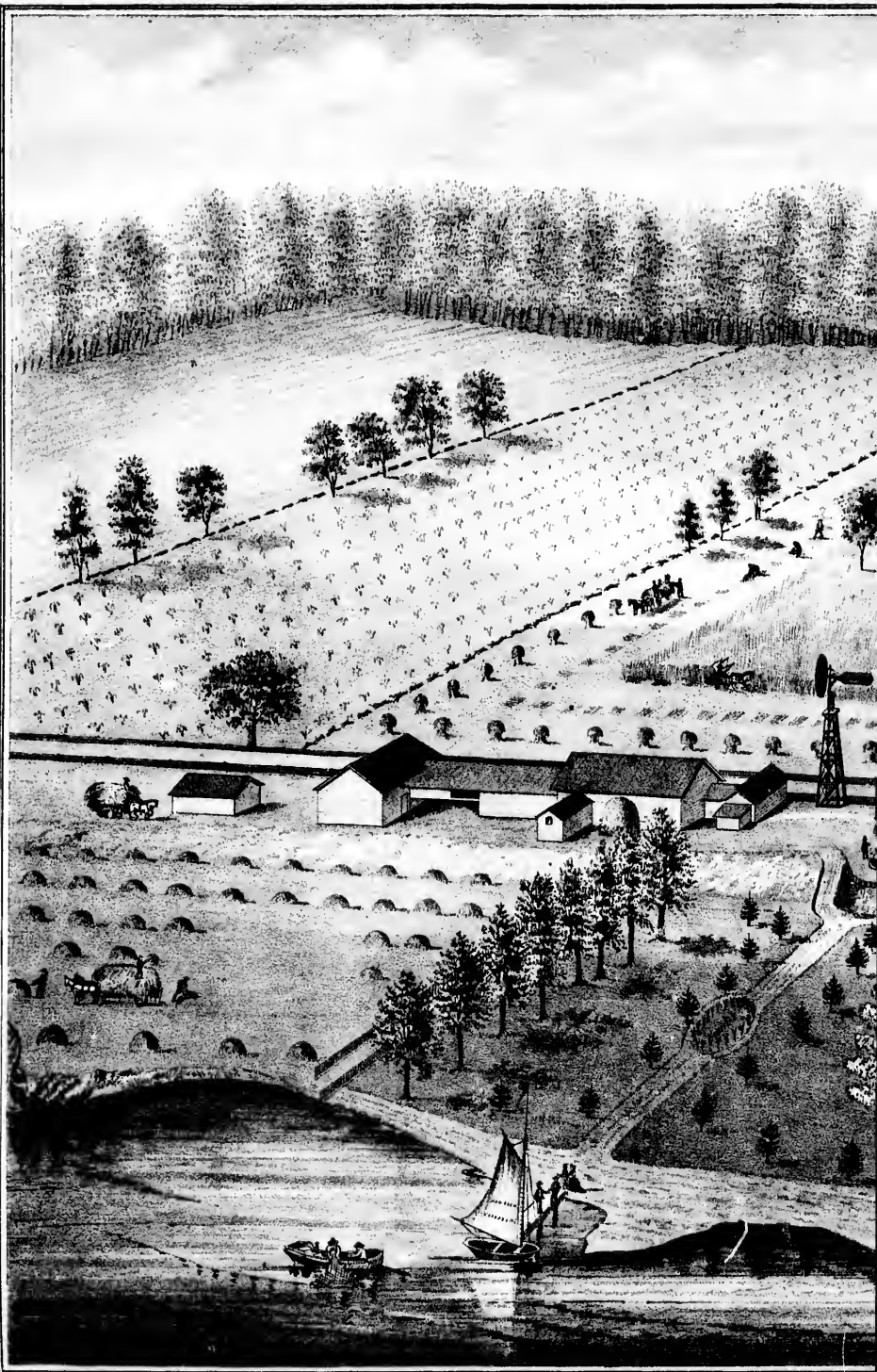
DESMOND



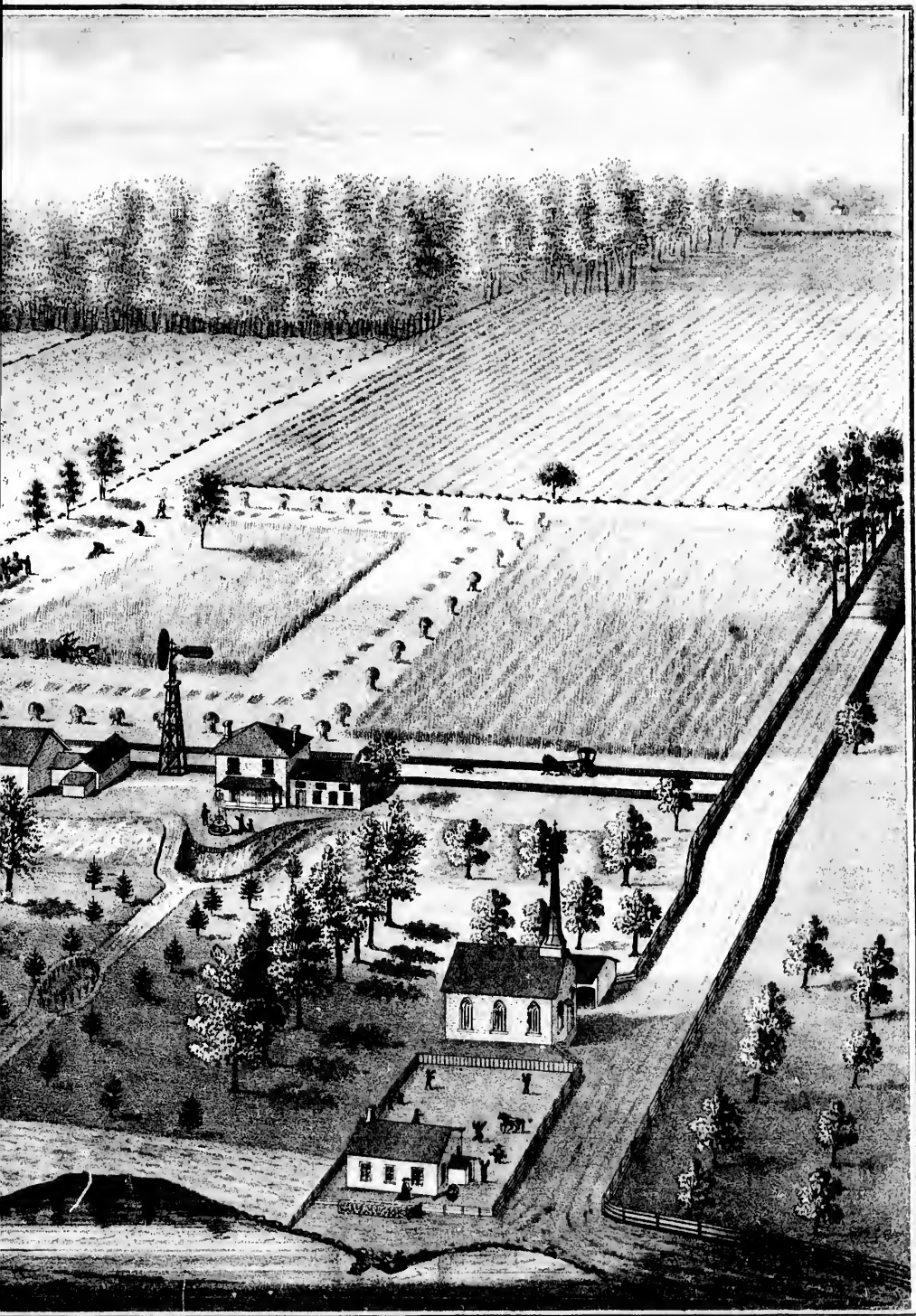
WATERLOO
OR
CATARAQVI

KINGSTON T.P.
Sixte 6 chains to an inch

Lot 14
2nd Con



FARM RESIDENCE OF G. M. GERMAN, ESQ



G. M. GERMAN, ESQ., ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT

NORTH AND SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH

& ADOLPHUSTOWN

Scale 50 chains to an inch

C. R. Allen, Surveyor

MILL POINT

M O H A W K

S O P H I A S B U R G H

I O Y G R E A C H

G R A N D B A Y

P H I L I P P I N

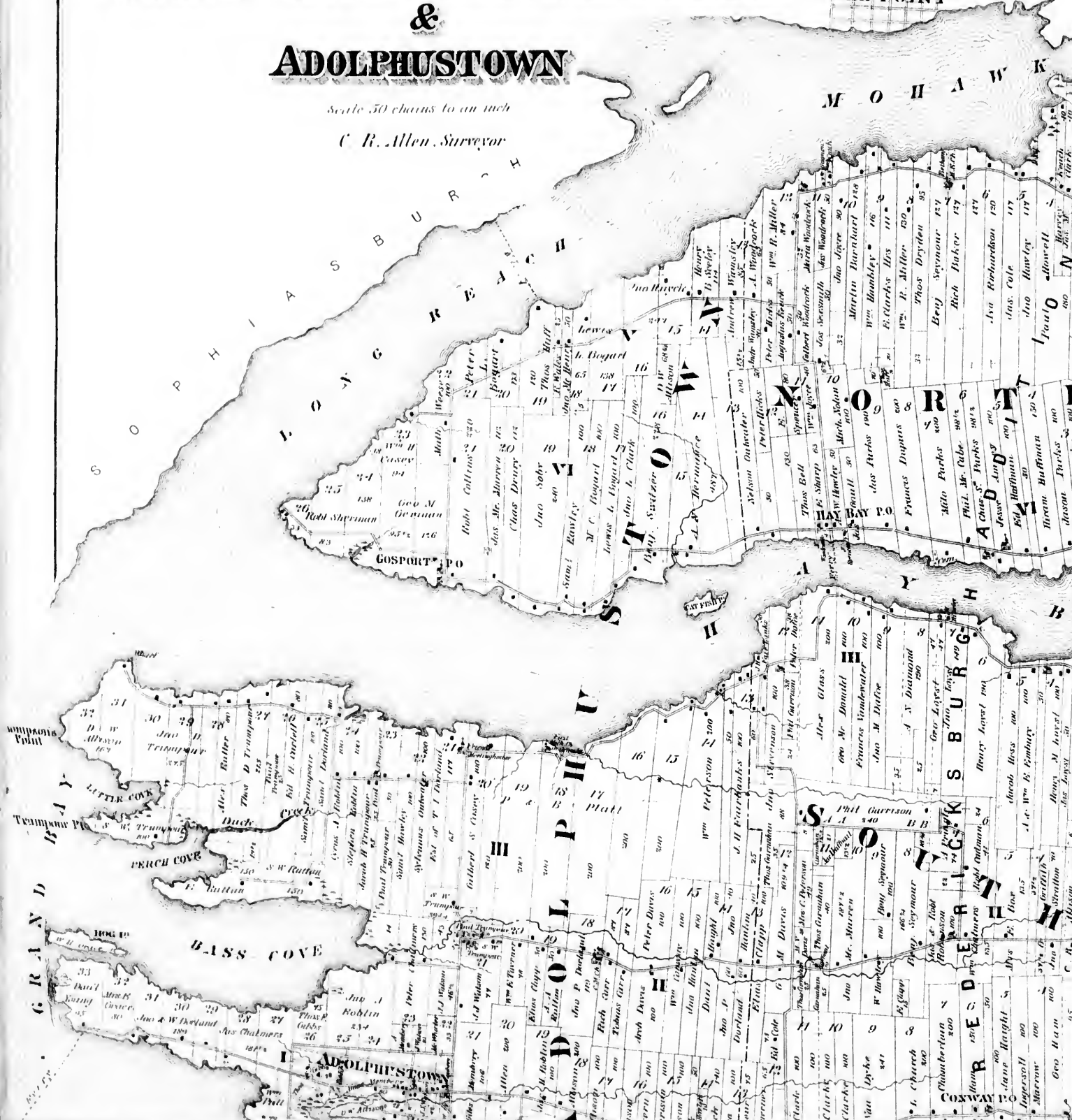
S S B U R G H

PERCH COVE
BASS COVE

GOSPORT P.O.

HAY LAY P.O.

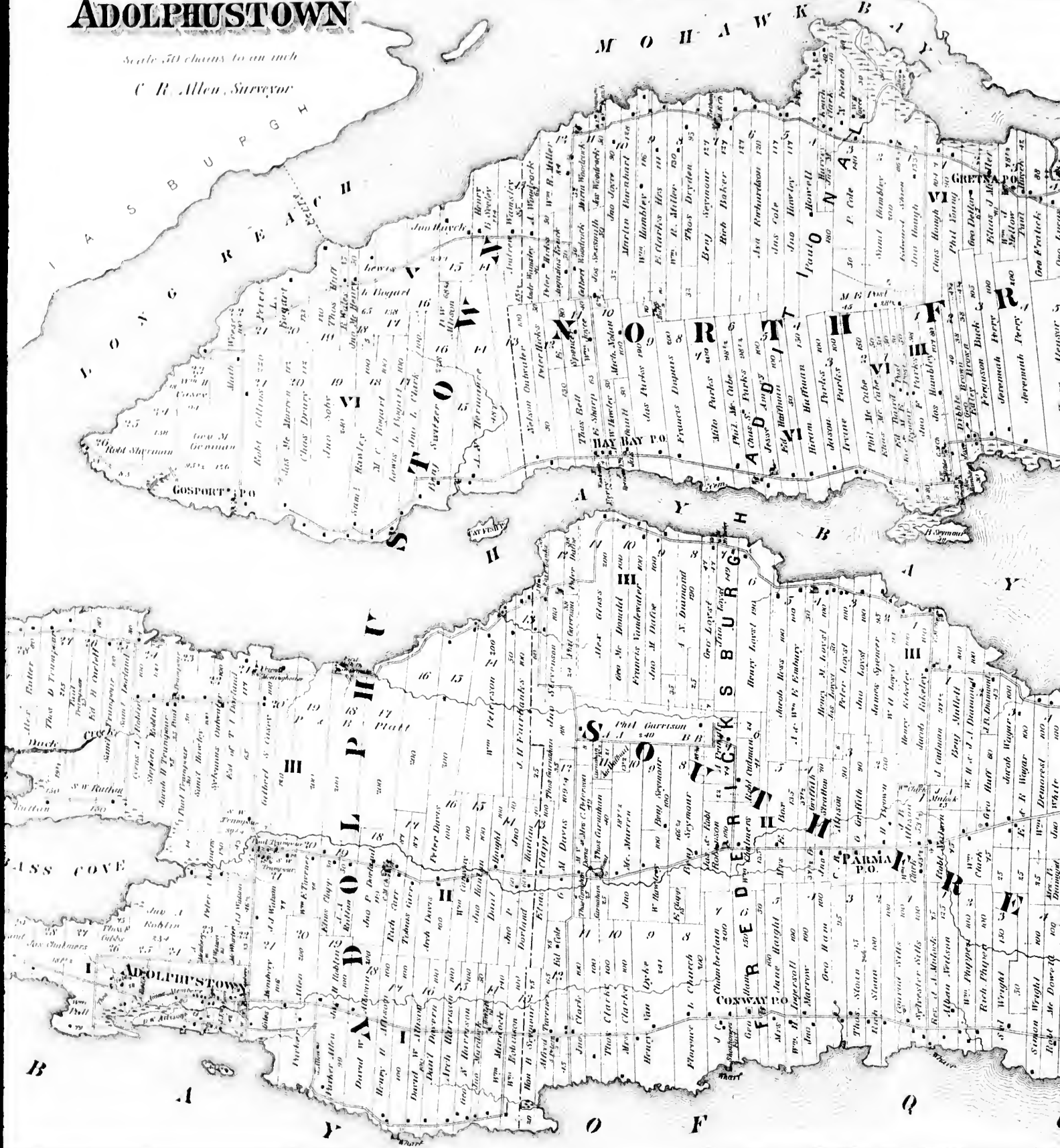
COXWAY P.O.



ADOLPHUSTOWN

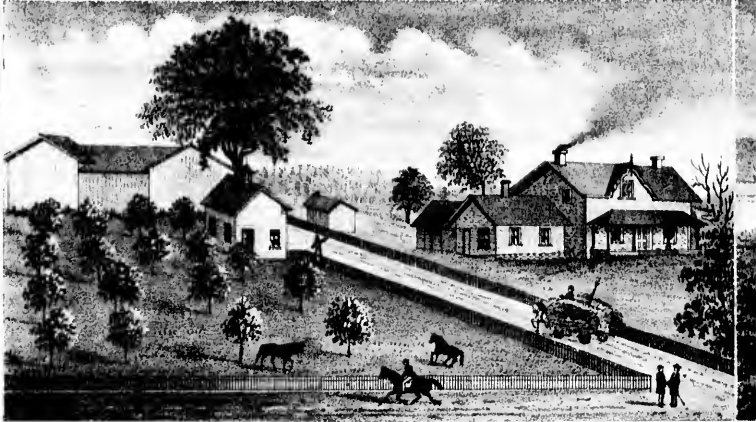
Scale 50 chains to an inch

C. R. Allen, Surveyor

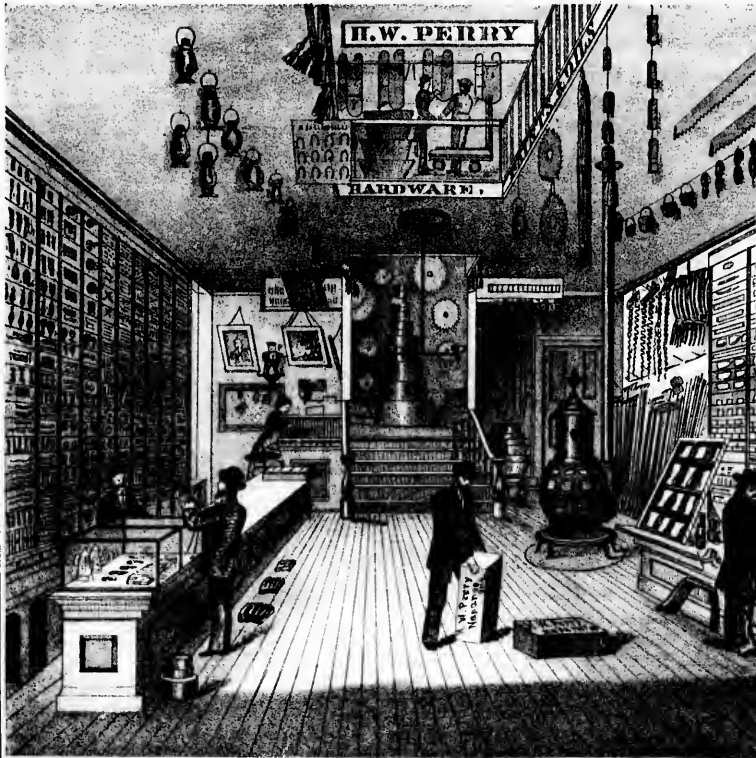




FARM RESIDENCE OF ELLIOTT WIGGINS,



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.C. CARSCALLEN, COUNCILOR, N. F. TWP., ONTARIO.



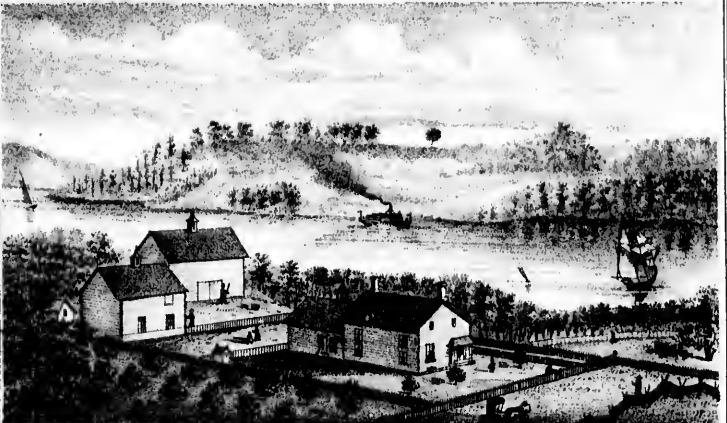
INTERIOR, H. W. PERRY'S HARDWARE STORE, NAPAN



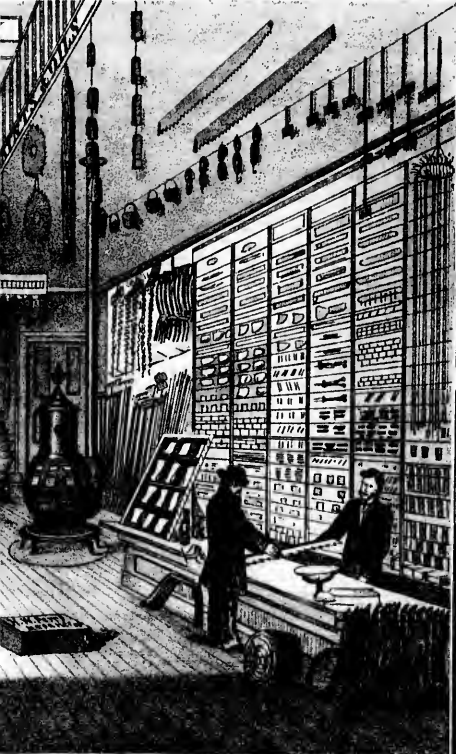
F. ELLIOTT WIGGINS, RICHMOND TWP. ONTARIO.



F. TWP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. & B. ROBINSON, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



WARE STORE, NAPANEE, ONT.



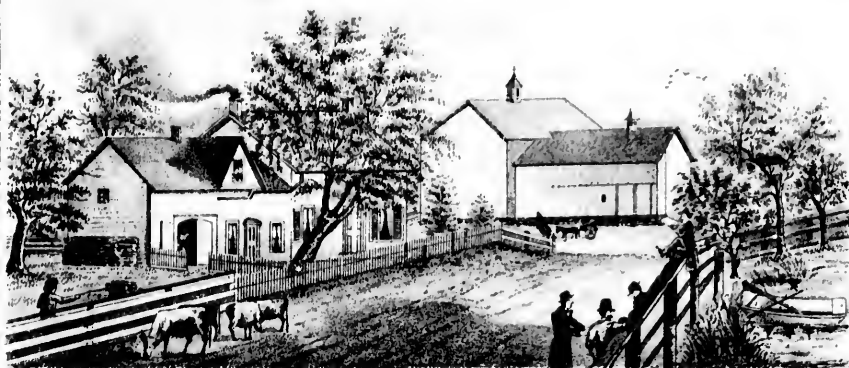
S. T. JOHN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, NAPANEE, ONT.



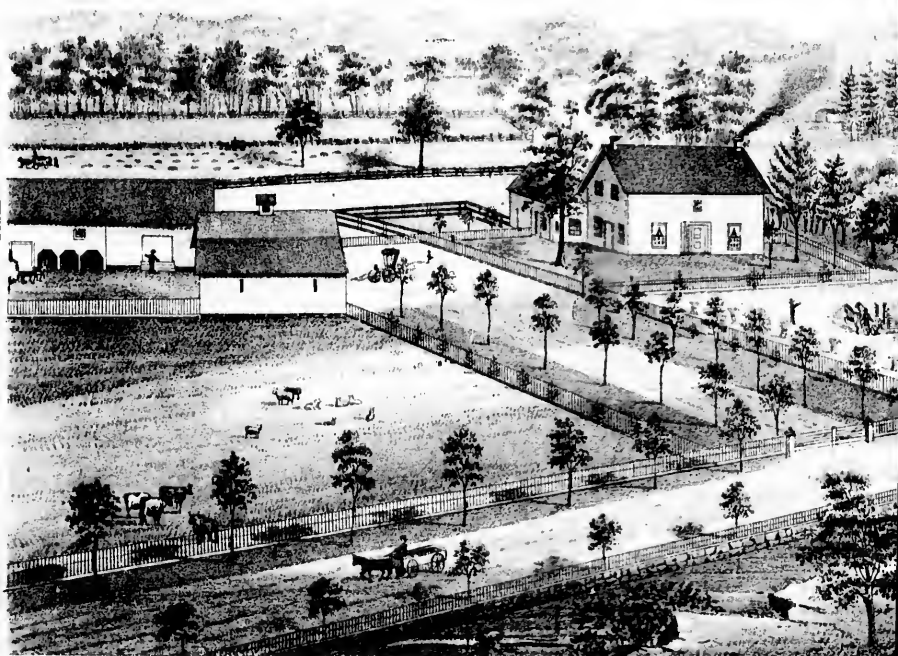
DENTAL ROOMS OF DR. CLARK, NAPANEE, ONT.
A. S. ASHLEY, ASSISTANT



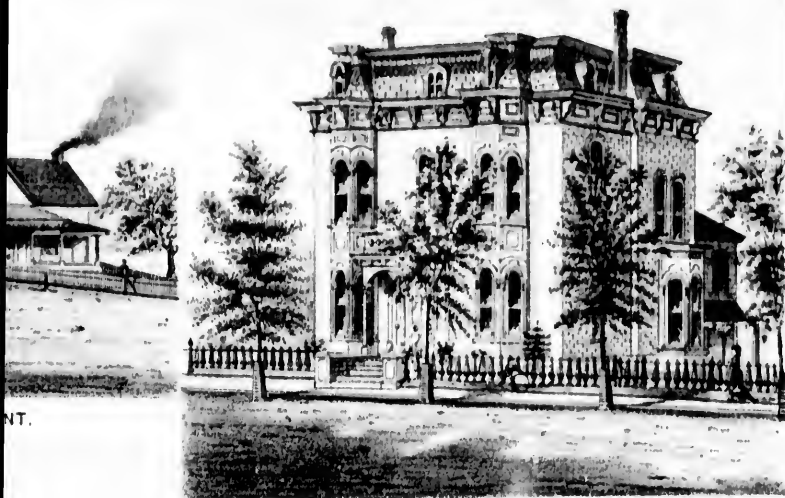
FARM RESIDENCE OF J.F. PARKS ESQ. N.F. TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF S.E. HAWLEY ESQ. ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONTARIO



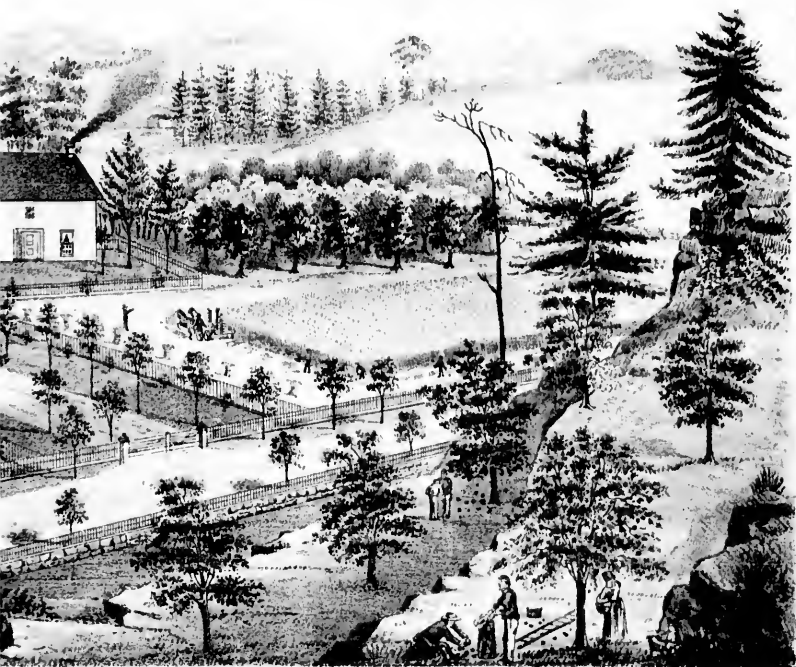
FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SNIDER, ERNEST T.



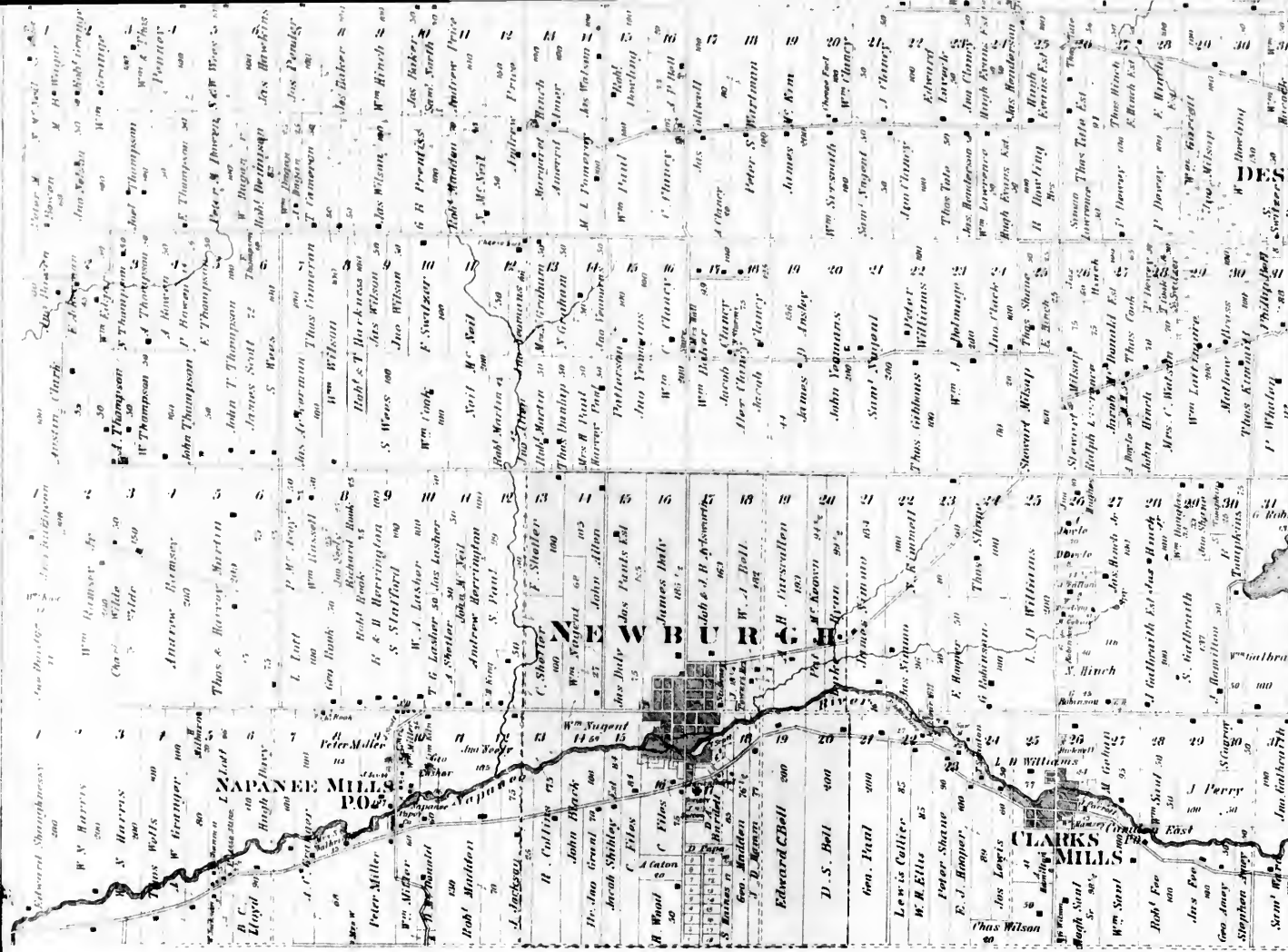
RESIDENCE OF W. S. WILLIAMS, MAYOR OF NAPANEE ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF DAVID SIXSMITH ESQ.
RICHMOND TOWNSHIP ONTARIO.



S. SNIDER, ERNESTTOWN TWP ONT.



JAPANESE MILLS
PO

NEWBURGH

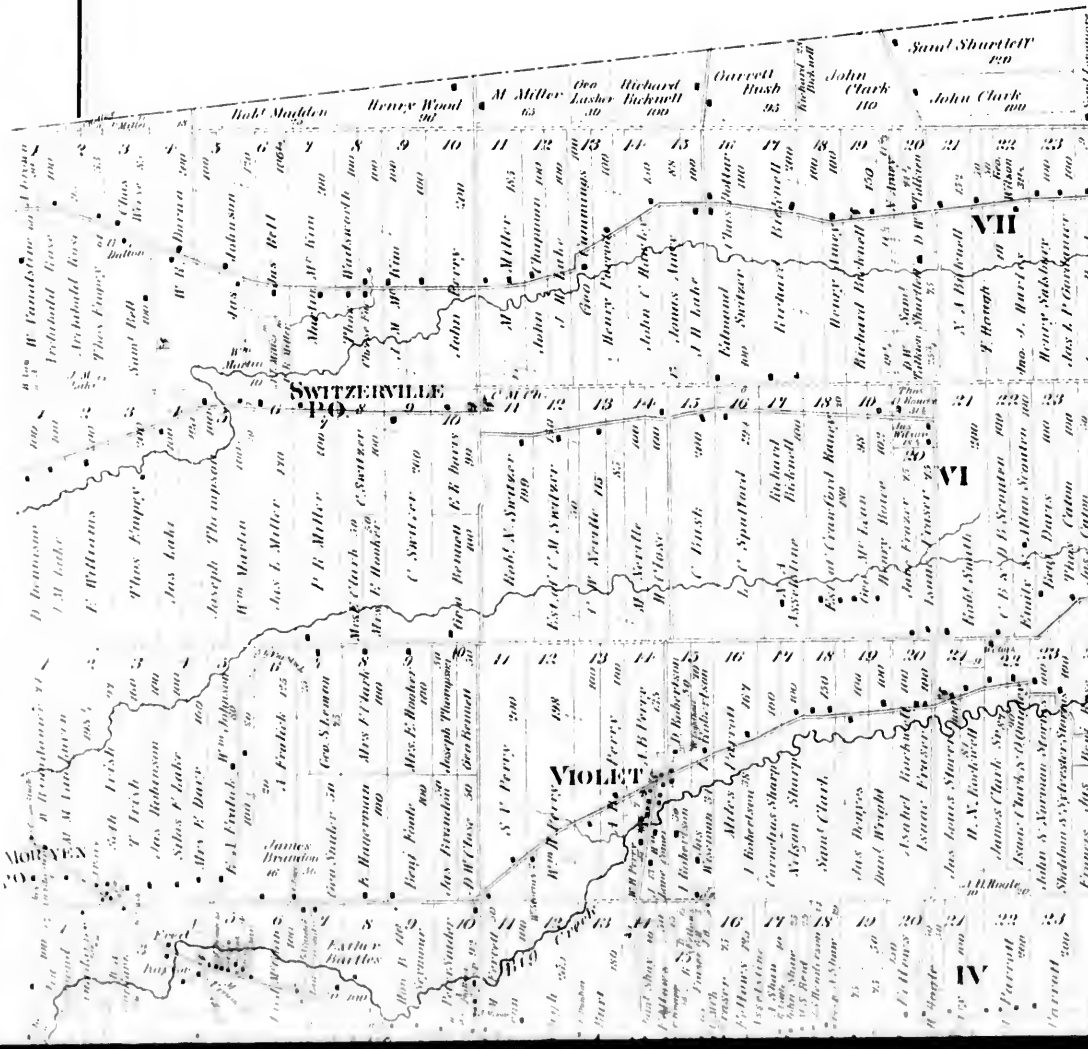
CLARK'S MILLS

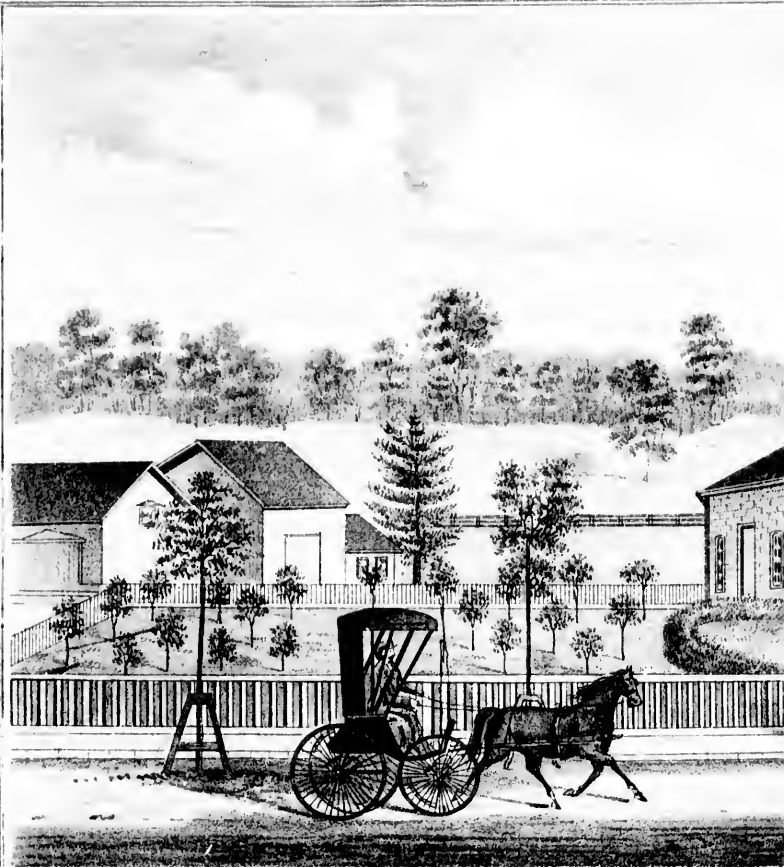
East

DEPT

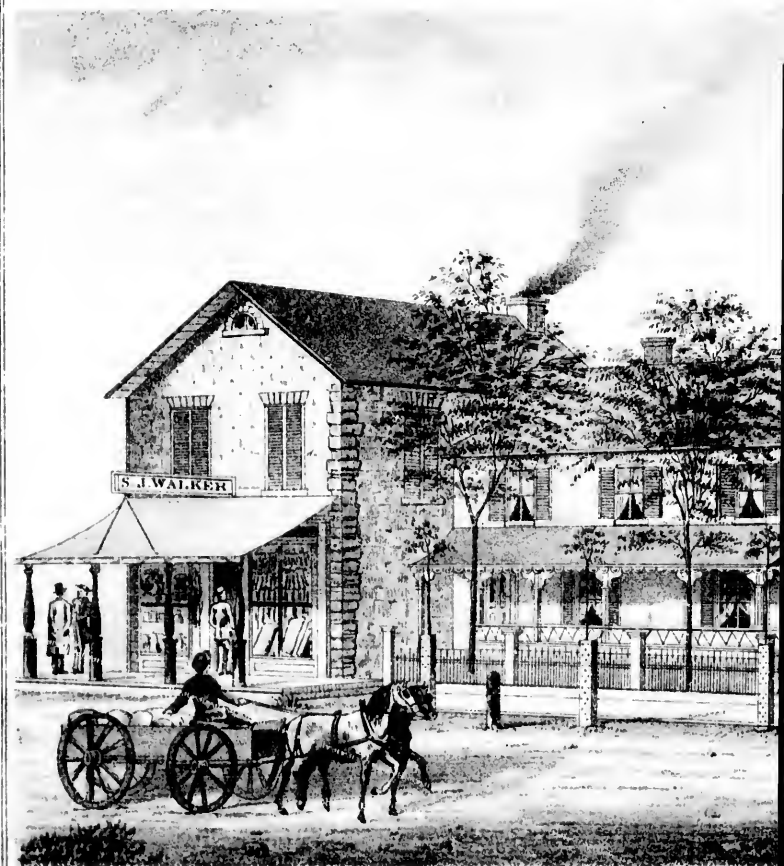
ERNEST

Scale 50 (7/8" to one)

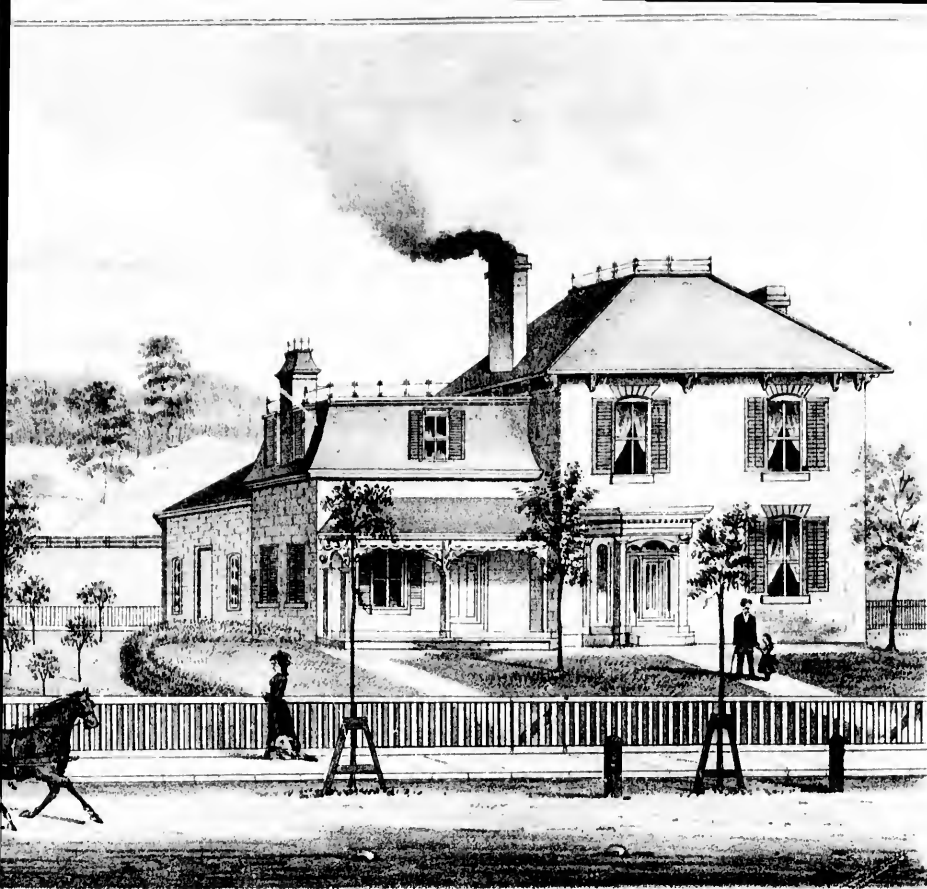




RESIDENCE OF JEREMIAH S



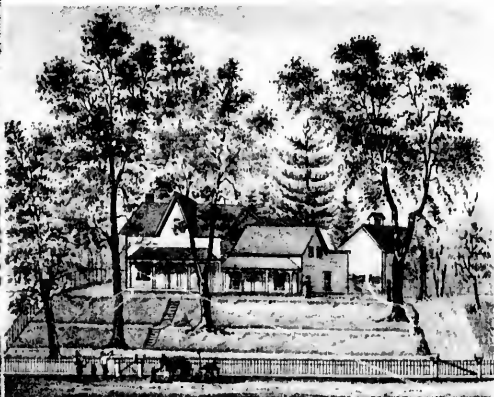
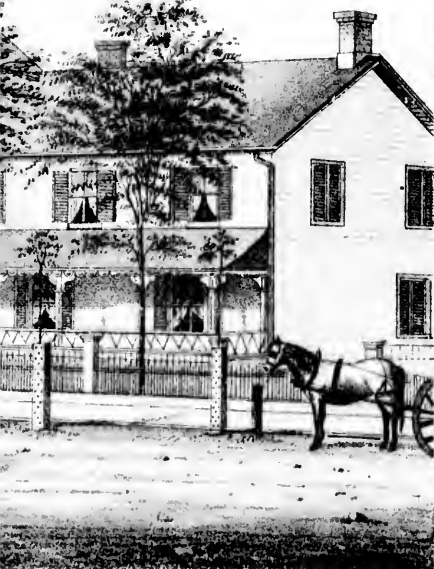
BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT & RESIDENCE OF S. J. WALKER



OF JEREMIAH SNIDER, WILTON, ONTARIO.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES THOMPSON, WILTON ONT.
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER



OF S. J. WALKER, ODESSA, ONT.

RESIDENCE OF C. A. JENKINS, ERNESTTOWN Tp. ONT



RESIDENCE OF ROBT STORMS, WILTON ONT



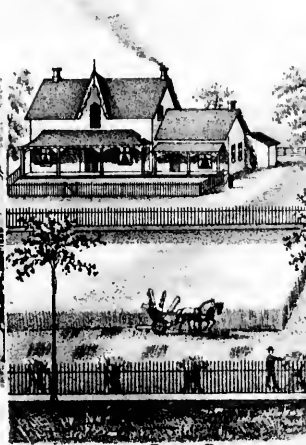
FARM R



FARM RESIDENCE OF C. R. ALLISON S. F. TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF C W HUFFMAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE



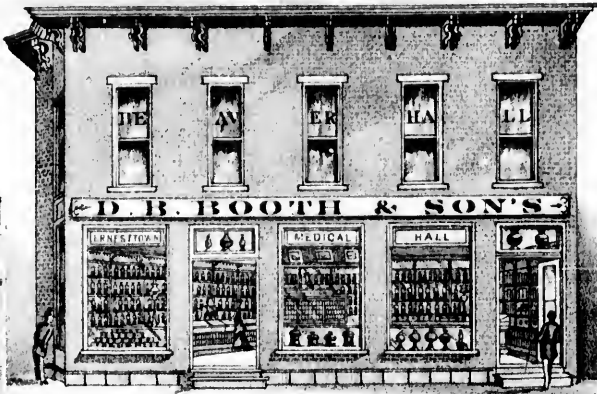
FARM RESIDENCE OF S. AMEY, ERNESTTOWN TP ONT.



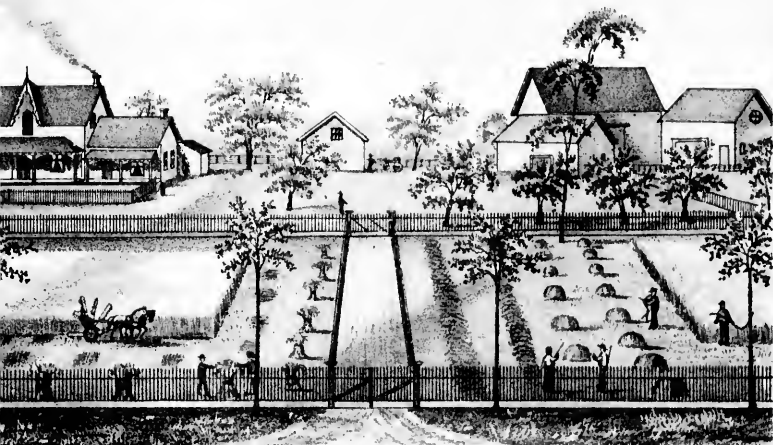
FARM



FARM RESIDENCE OF I.F. AILSWORTH, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



ODESSA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF LAWRENCE SHARP ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT

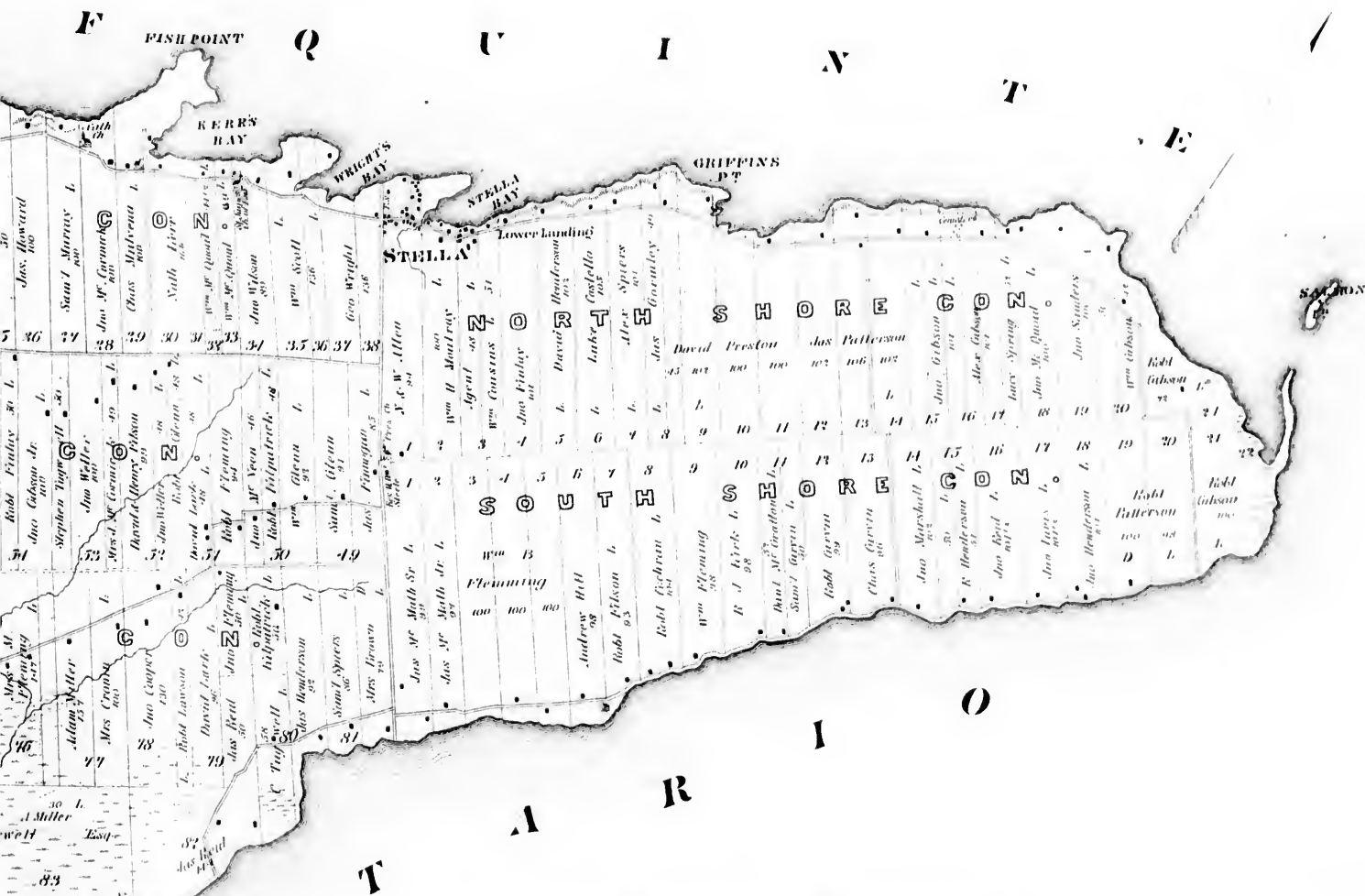


FARM RESIDENCE OF J.M. CLARK, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.

BAY OF

FISH POI





AMHERST ISLAND

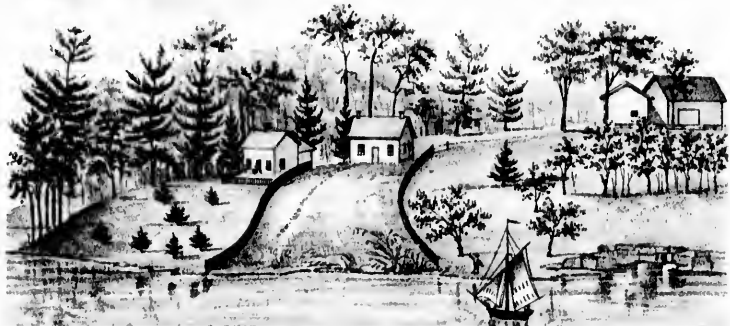
COUNTIES OF
LENOX & ADDINGTON
ONT.

Scale 40 chains to an Inch
by C. R. Allen, Surveyor

All lots or tracts marked, "L", are leased by the parties whose names appear there on and are owned by Robt. Percival Maxwell Esq of Ireland. All others are owned by the parties whose names appear there on



FARM RESIDENCE OF S. D. HARTMAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCES OF GEO. COOK & SON ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



M. B. MALLORY'S DRUG STORE, INTERIOR, NAPANEE, ONT.

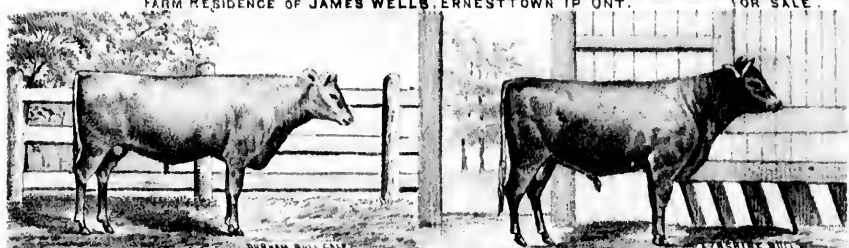


FARM RESIDENCE OF W. R. DORAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES WELLS, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.

FOR SALE



DURHAM BULLOCK

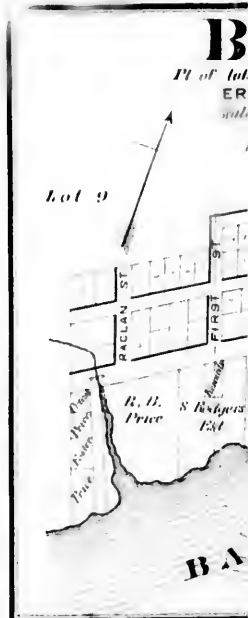
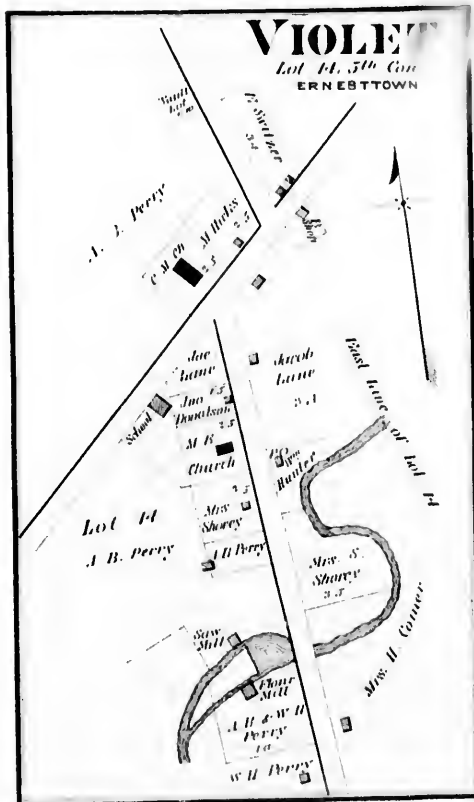
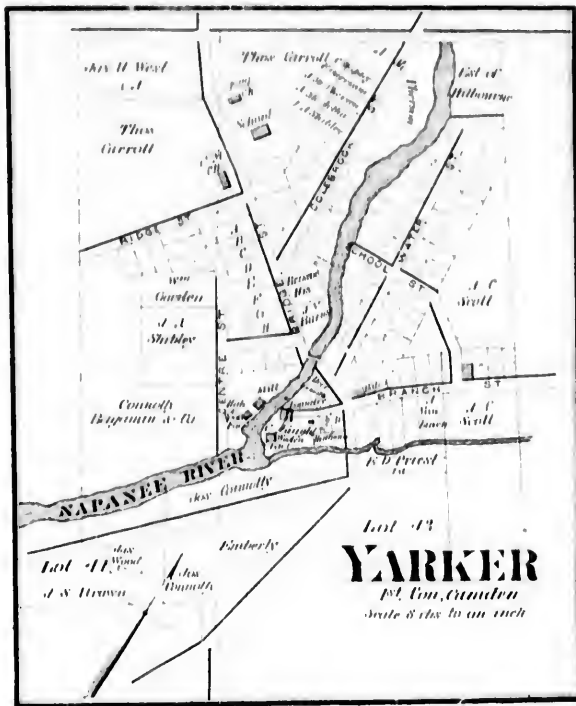
KAUFMAN BULLOCK

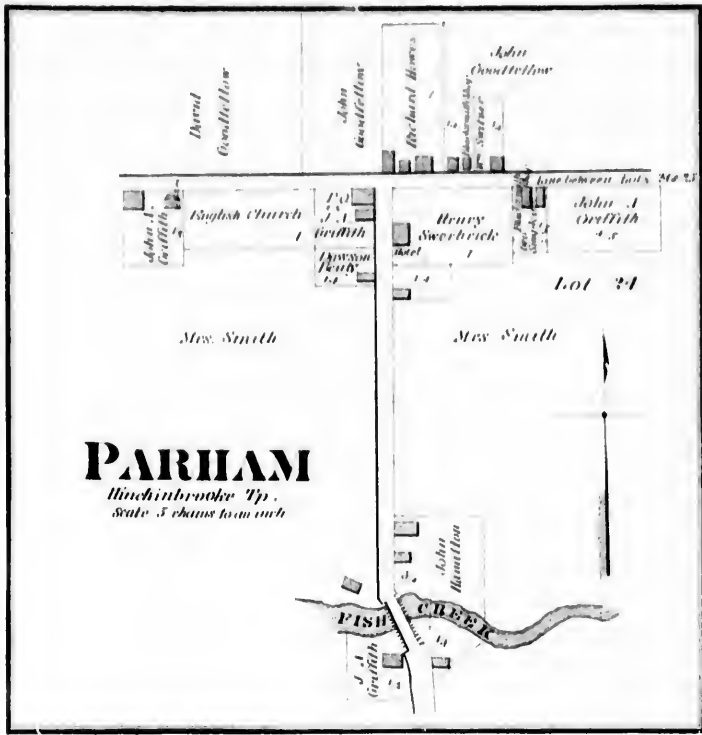


SMITH BULLOCK

COTE WOLF

PROPERTY OF DONALD FRASER, ODESSA, ONTARIO.





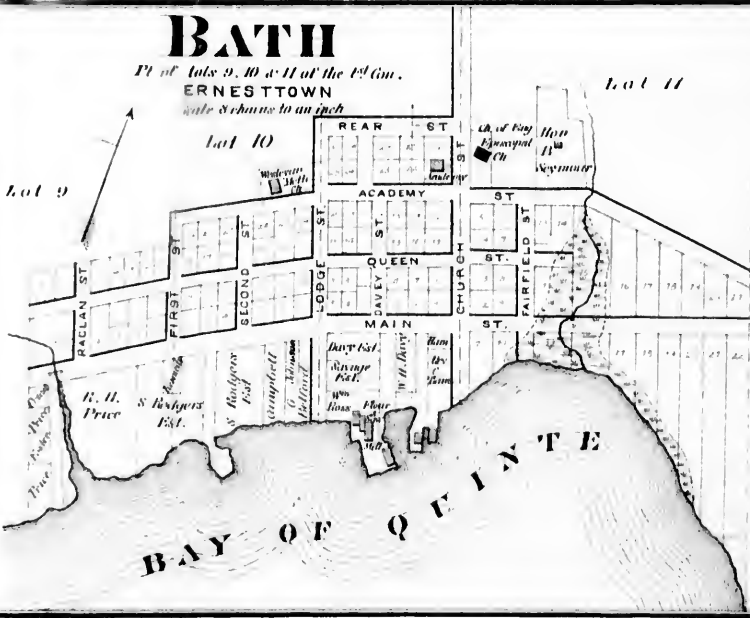
PARLIAMENT

*Lincolnbrook Tp.
Scale 5 chains to an inch*

BATH

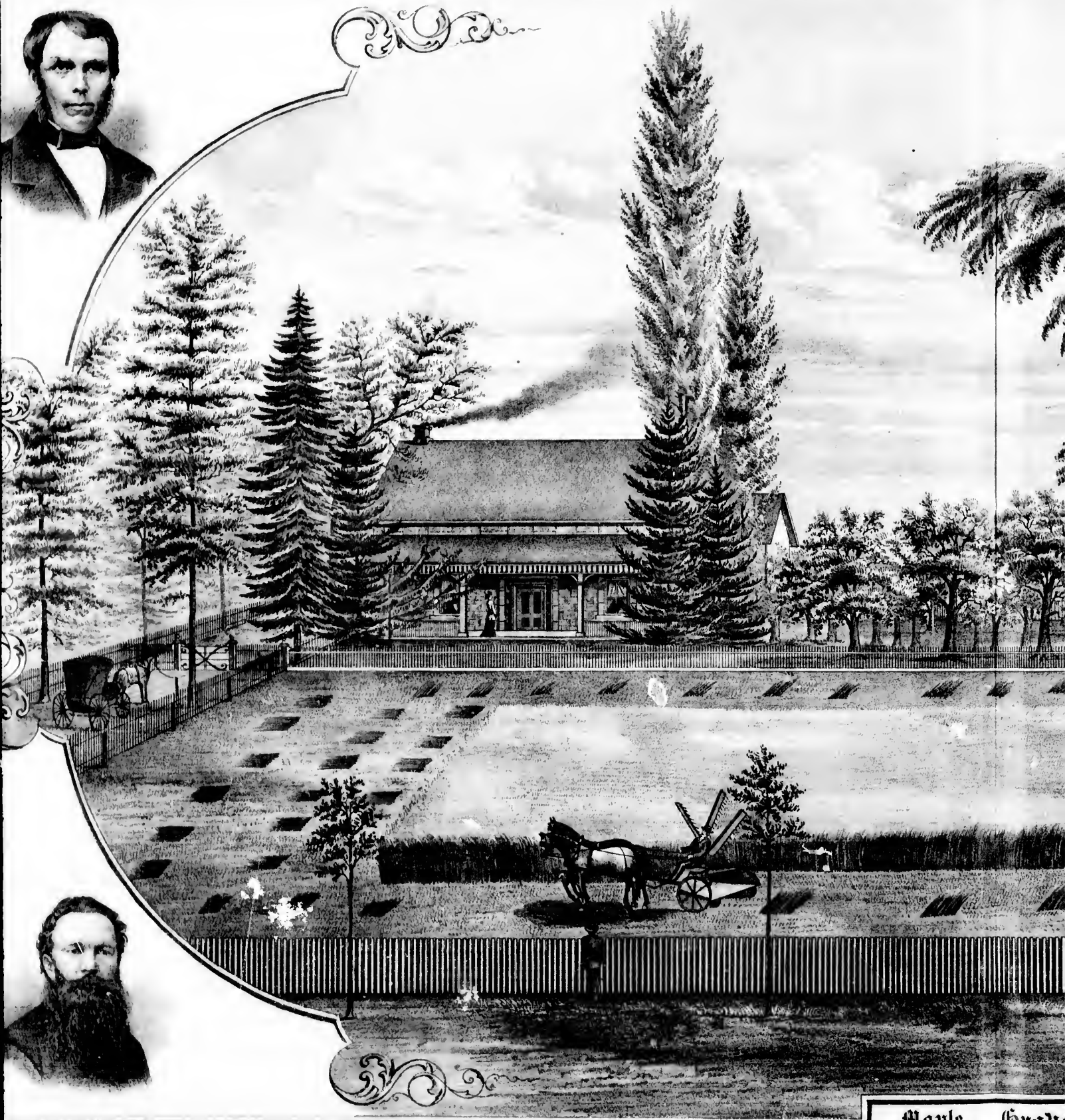
*Pl of lots 9, 10 & 11 of the 1st Con.
ERNESTTOWN*

Scale 8 chains to an inch



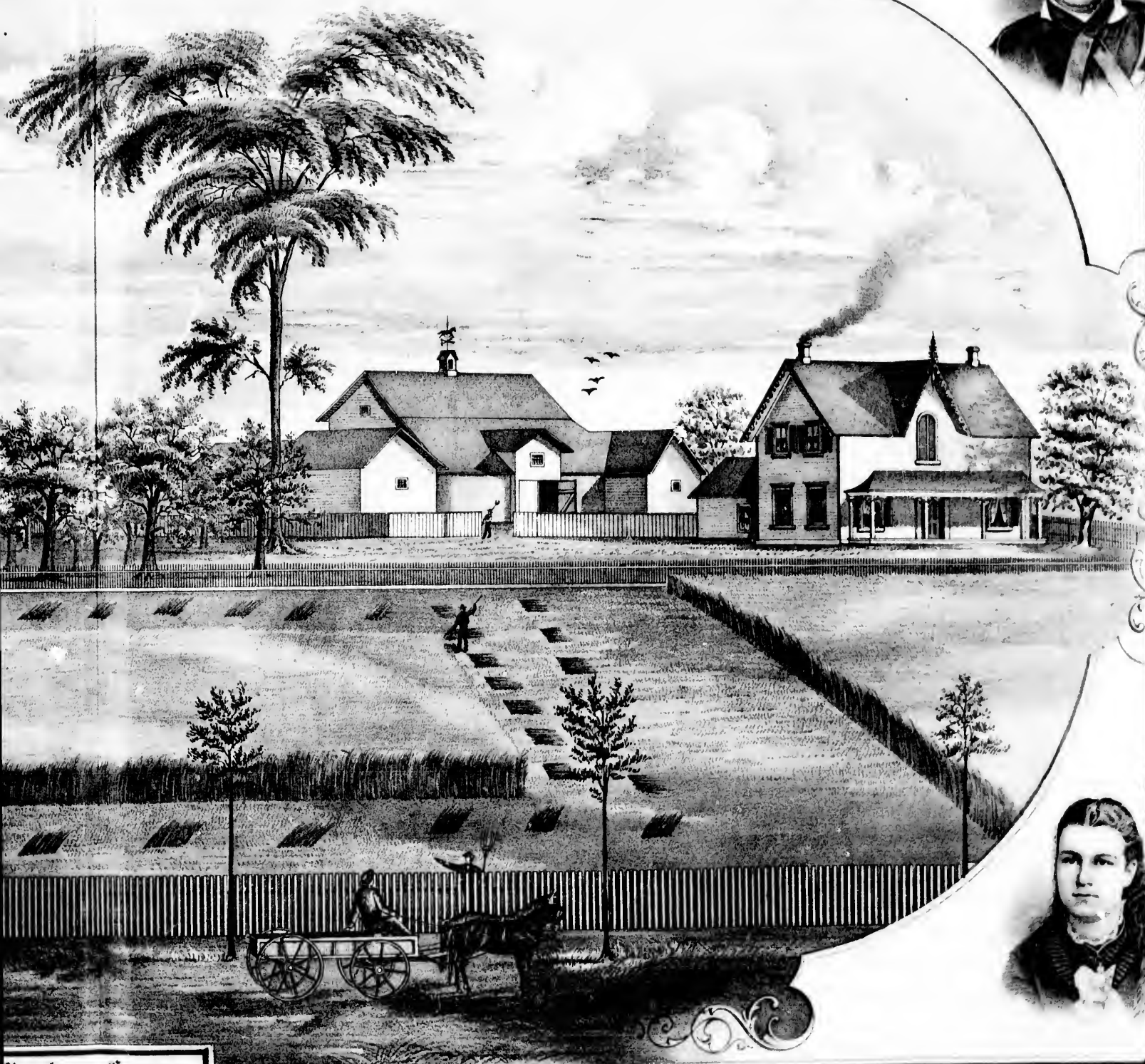
BAY OF QUINTE





Maple Grove

FARM RESIDENCES OF THE LATE JNO. ARMITAGE & SON



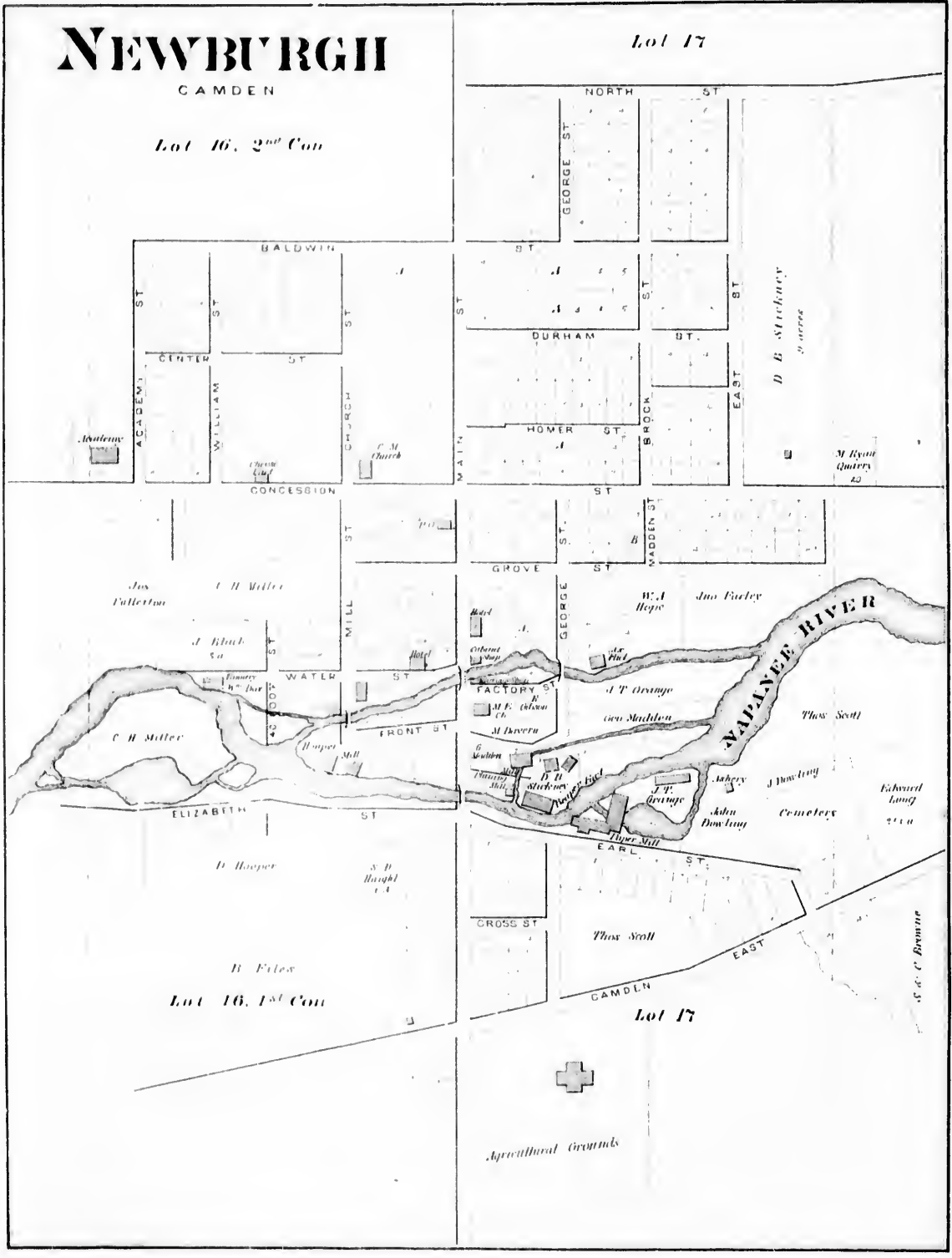
Maple Grove
ARMITAGE & SON, ERNESTTOWN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.

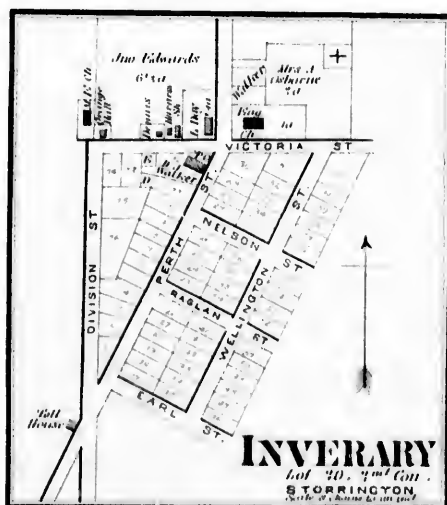
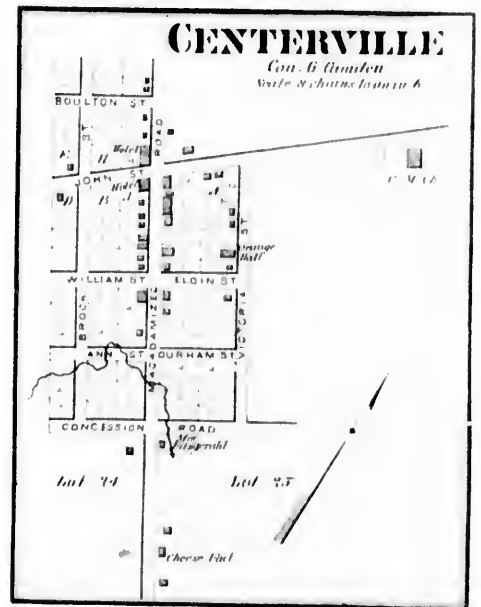
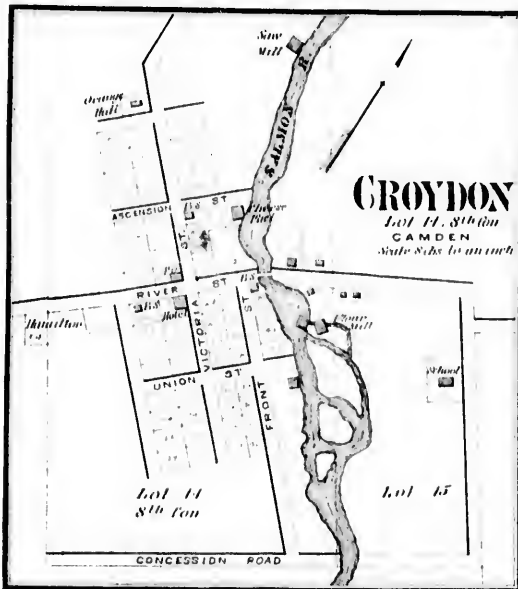
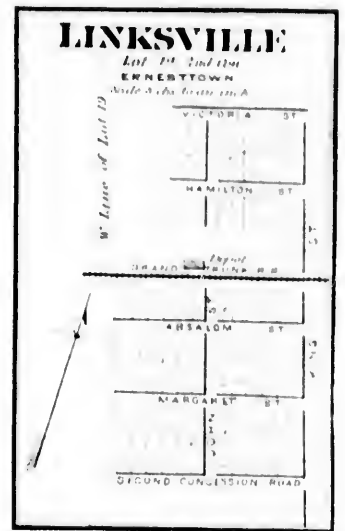
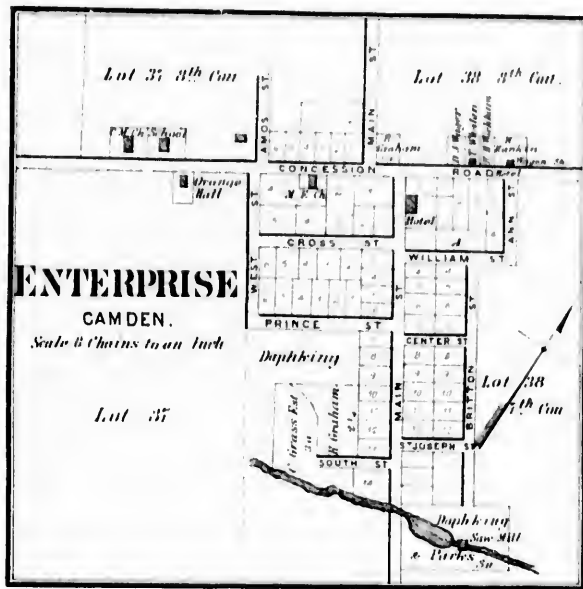
NEWBURGH

CAMDEN

Lot 16, 2nd Con

Lot 17





J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

CENTRE WARD

PARK

EAST WARD

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

23

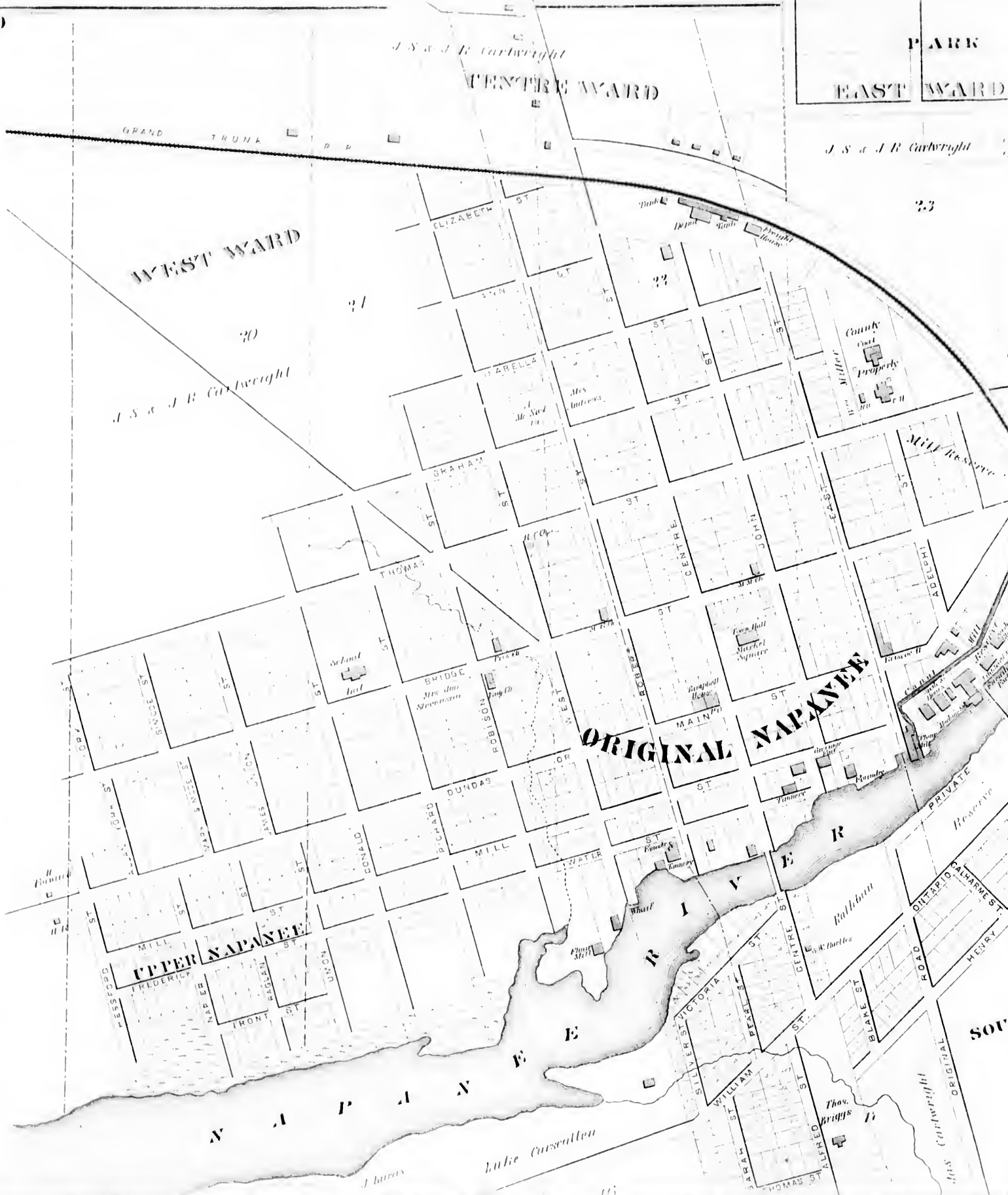
WEST WARD

20

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

UPPER NAPANEE

ORIGINAL NAPANEE



NAPANEE

Lake Carscallon

SOUTH

PARK
EAST WARD

LOTS

PARK LOTS

J. R. Cartwright

23

25

CARRIGHTVILLE

ROAD

CHURCH ST

QUEEN ST

CENTRE ST

KING ST

CLAN ST

FISHER ST

MAC ST

FIRST ST

CAMDEN ROAD

School

Com

AGRICULTURAL
GROUNDS

Crystal Palace

CLARKVILLE

HANANEE ST

GIMCOE ST

BROOK ST

PEARL ST

WILKINSON ROAD



NAPANEE

COUNTY SEAT OF LENOX & ADAMS
Scale 1/2 mile to an inch C. R. Allen

Mill Reserve

ADELPHI

ROAD

PRIVATE

RESERVE

BLAKE ROAD

ORIGINAL

Cartwright

SOUTH NAPANEE

18

R. J. Cartwright

Village of Fredericksburgh

Cartwright

19

20

Canal

GRAND TUNKIN RIVER

BROOKVILLE

STREET

ROAD

ROAD

ROAD

ROAD

ROAD

ROAD

ROAD

CENTRE WARD

EAST WARD

J. S. & J. B. Cartwright

GRAND TRUNK R.P.

23

WEST WARD

20

J. S. & J. B. Cartwright

CARTRI

FIRST

CLAR

SCHOOL

COM

ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN

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ST. JOHN

ORIGINAL NAPANEE

UPPER NAPANEE

SOUTH NAPANEE

NAPANEE RIVER

J. Barry

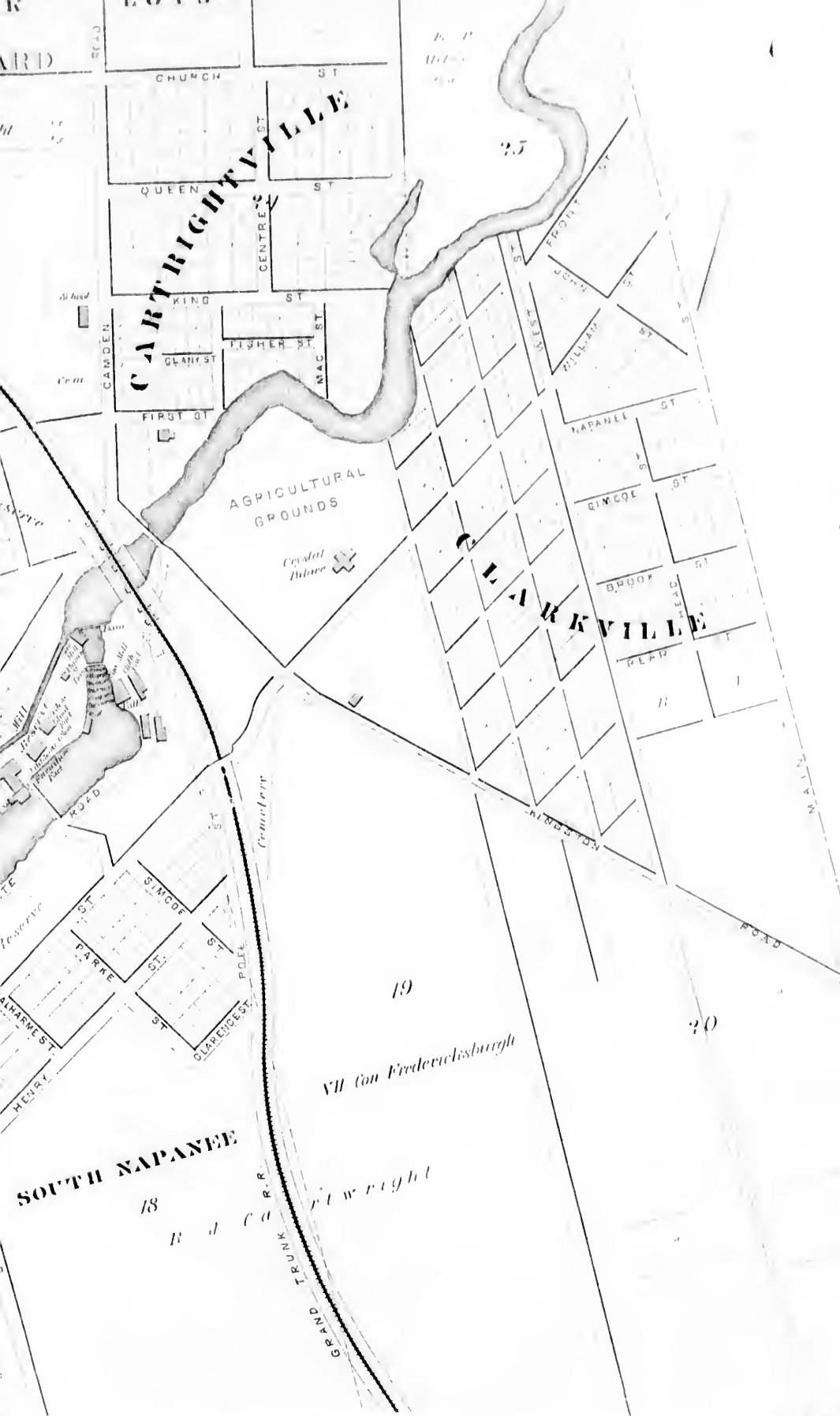
Lake Carscadden

16

18

R



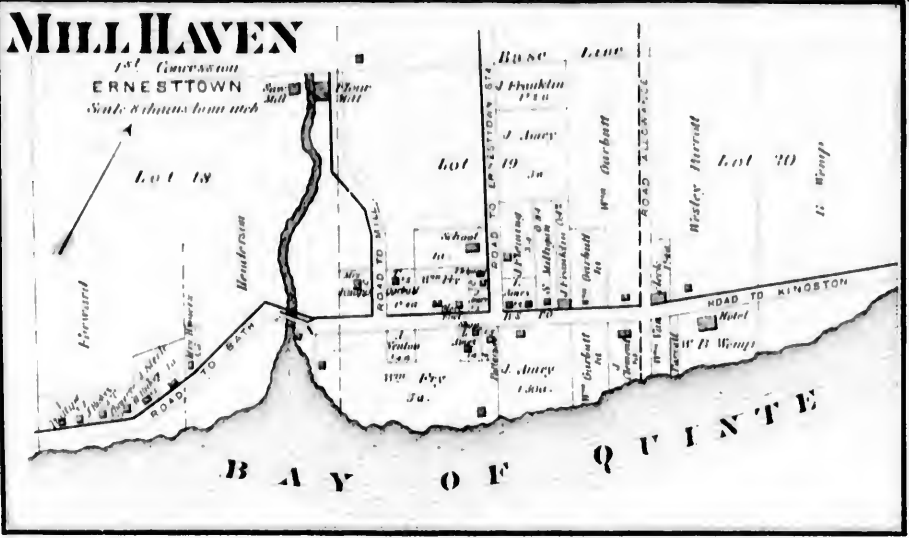


NAPANEE
 COUNTY SEAT OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON
Scale to chain, to purchase of R. Allen Saxson



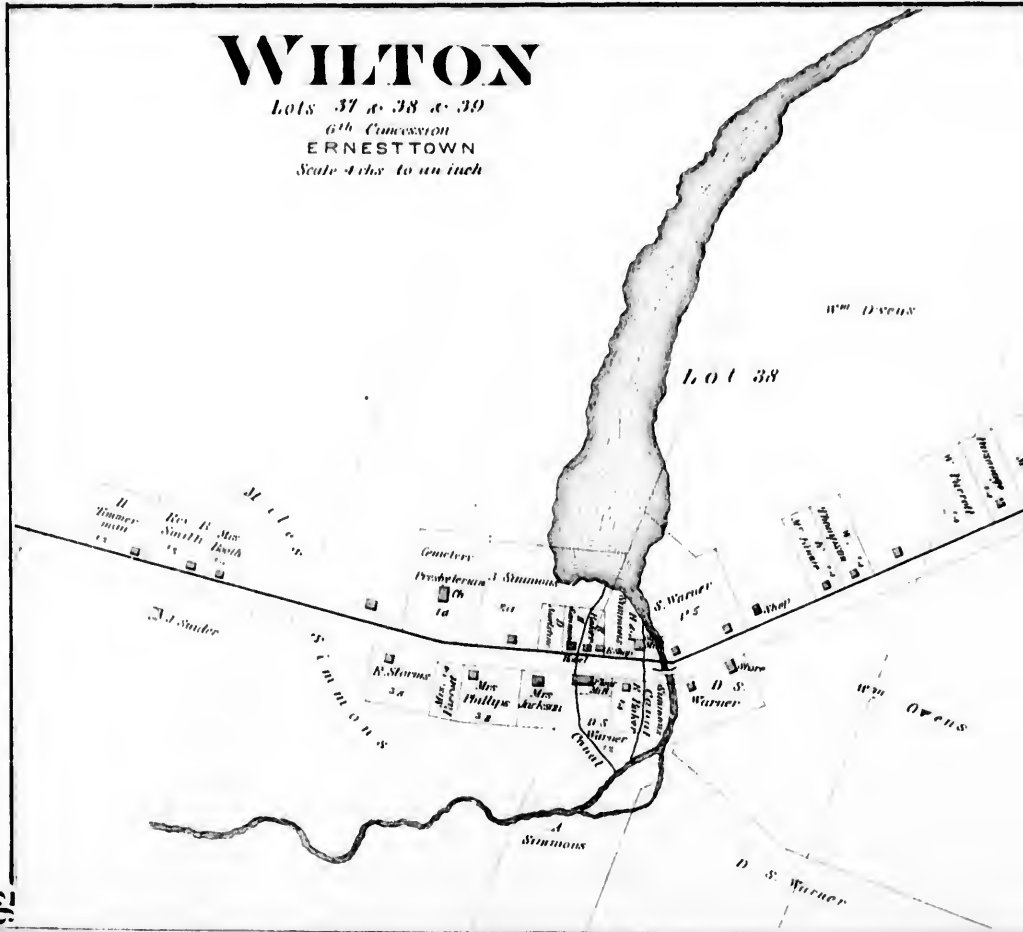
MILLHAVEN

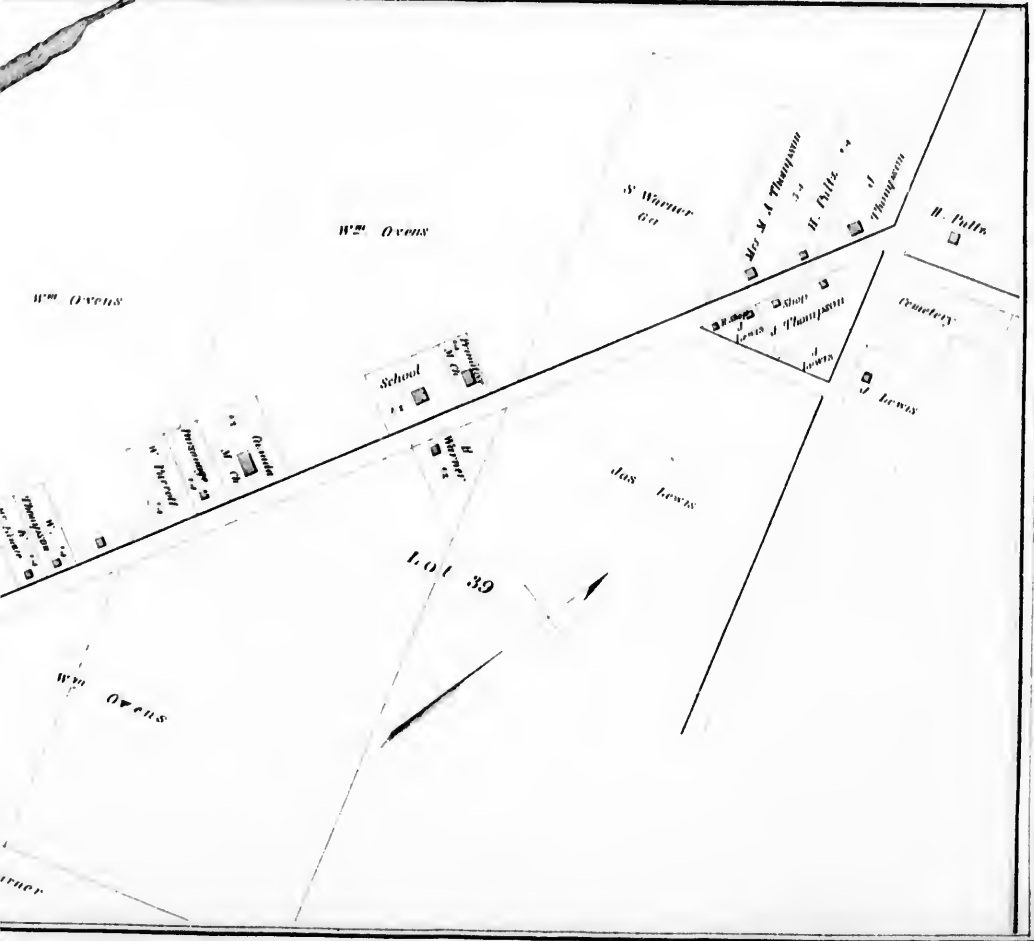
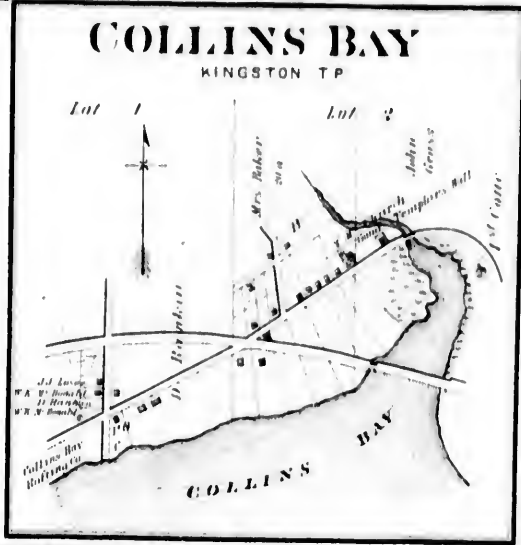
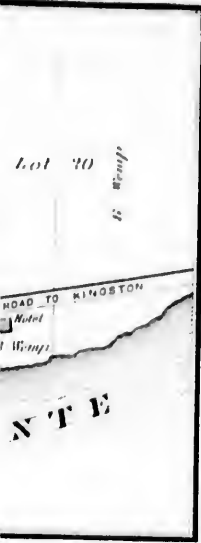
1st Concession
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 8 chains to an inch



WILTON

Lots 37 & 38 & 39
6th Concession
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 4 chs. to an inch

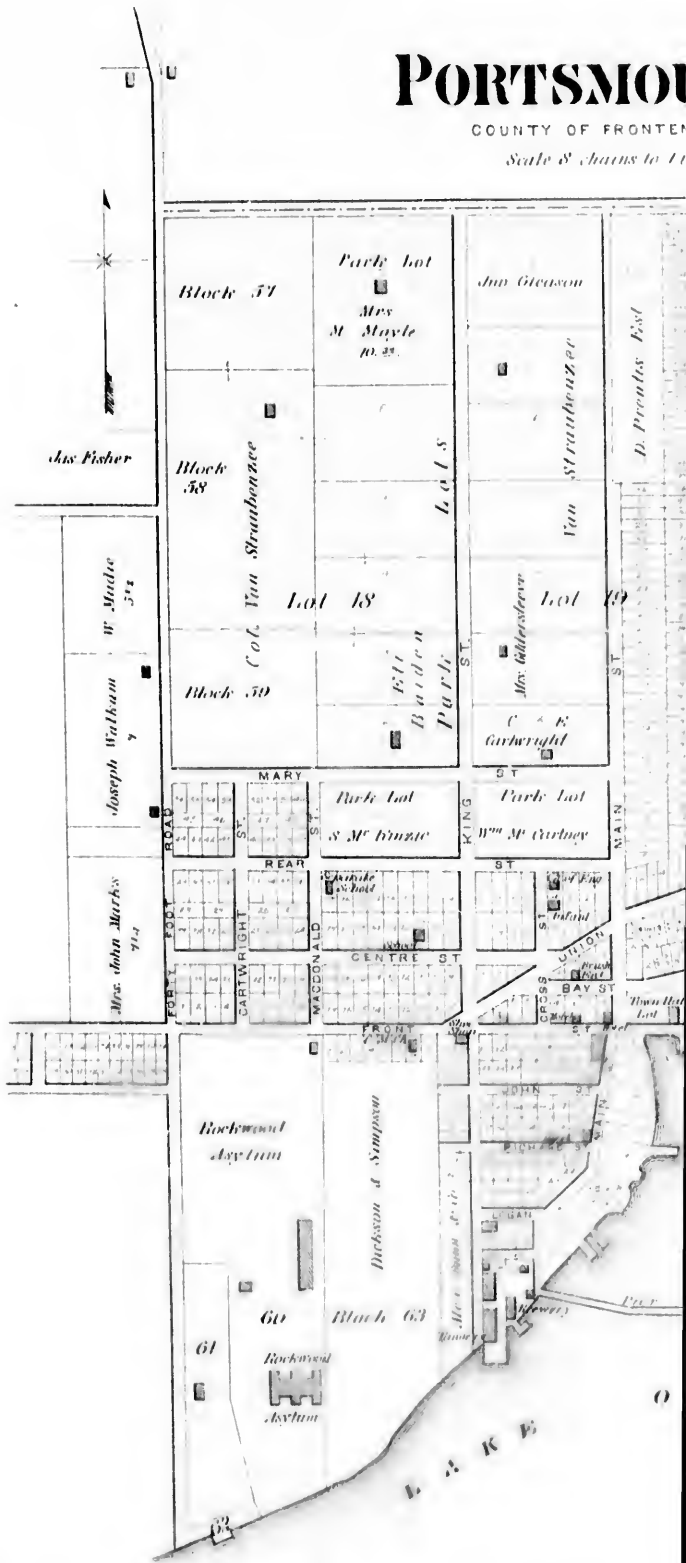




PORTSMOUTH

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC

Scale 8 chains to 1 in.

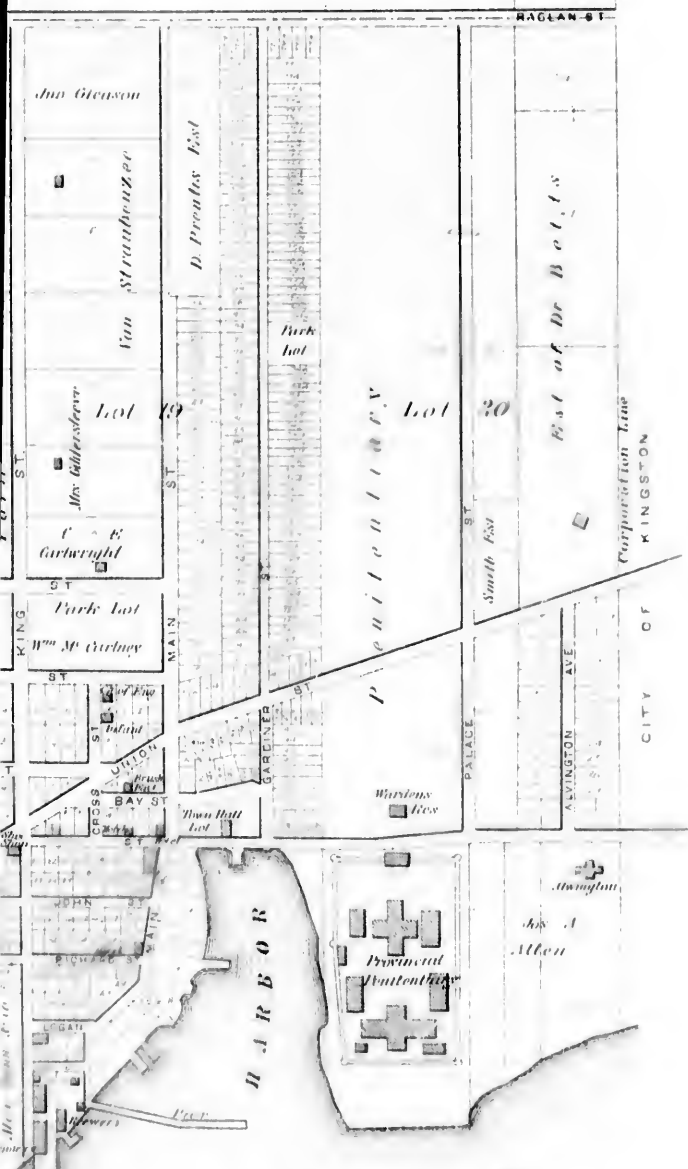


PORTSMOUTH

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC

Scale 8 chains to 1 inch

1874

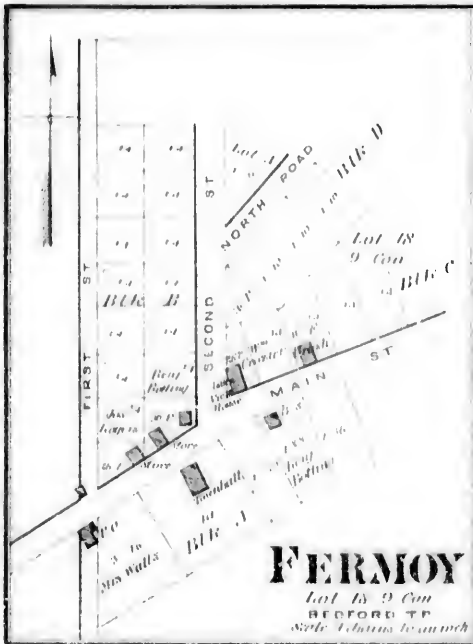


O N T A R I O

GARDEN ISLAND

FRONTENAC CO

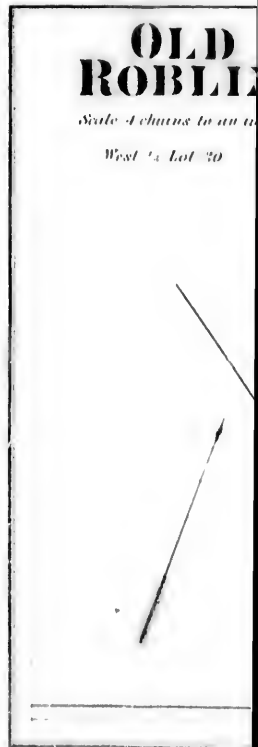
Scale 6 1/2 chains to an inch



OLD ROBLIX

Scale 4 chains to an inch

West 1/4 Lot 30





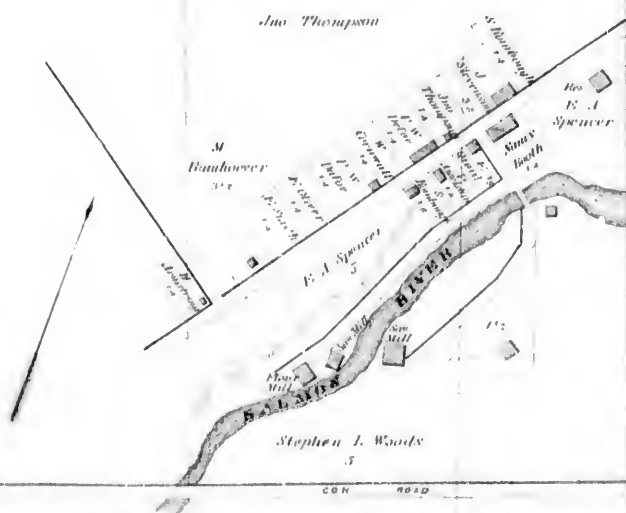
OLD ROBLIN

Scale - 4 chains to an inch

West 1/2 Lot 30

East 1/2 of Lot 30

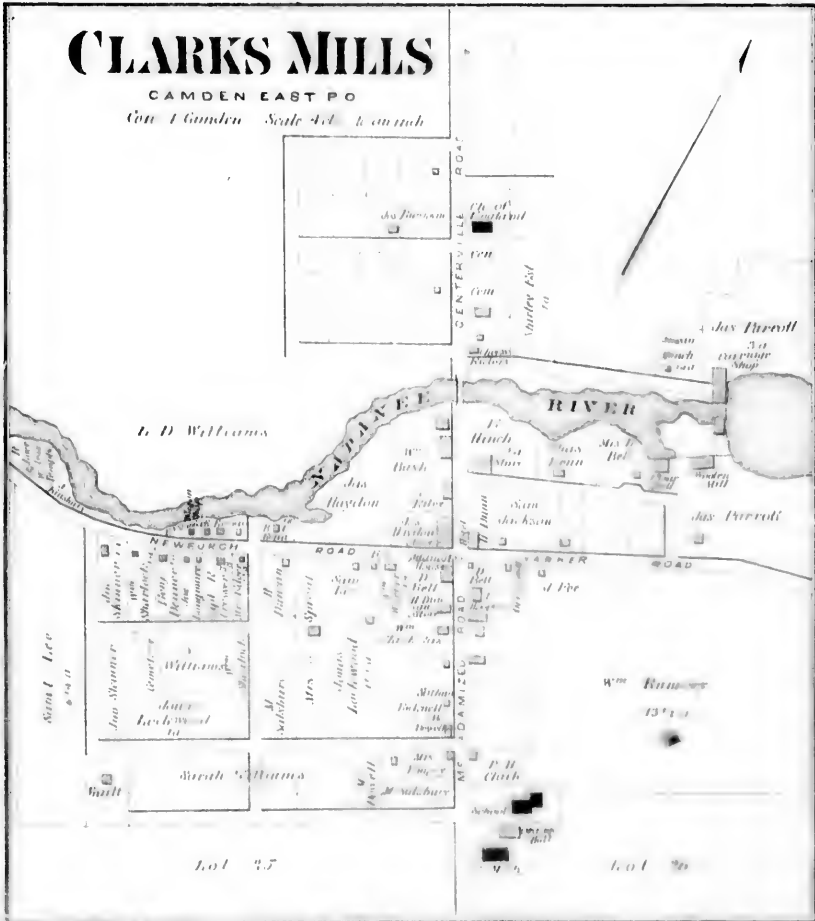
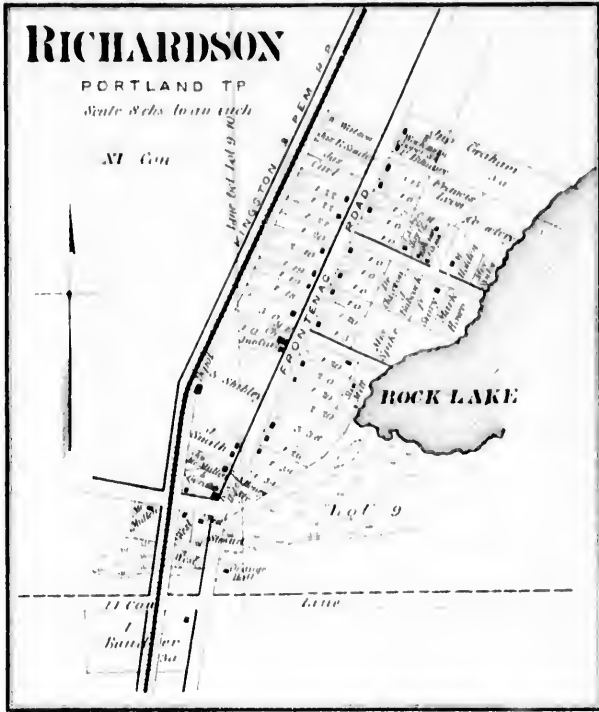
21



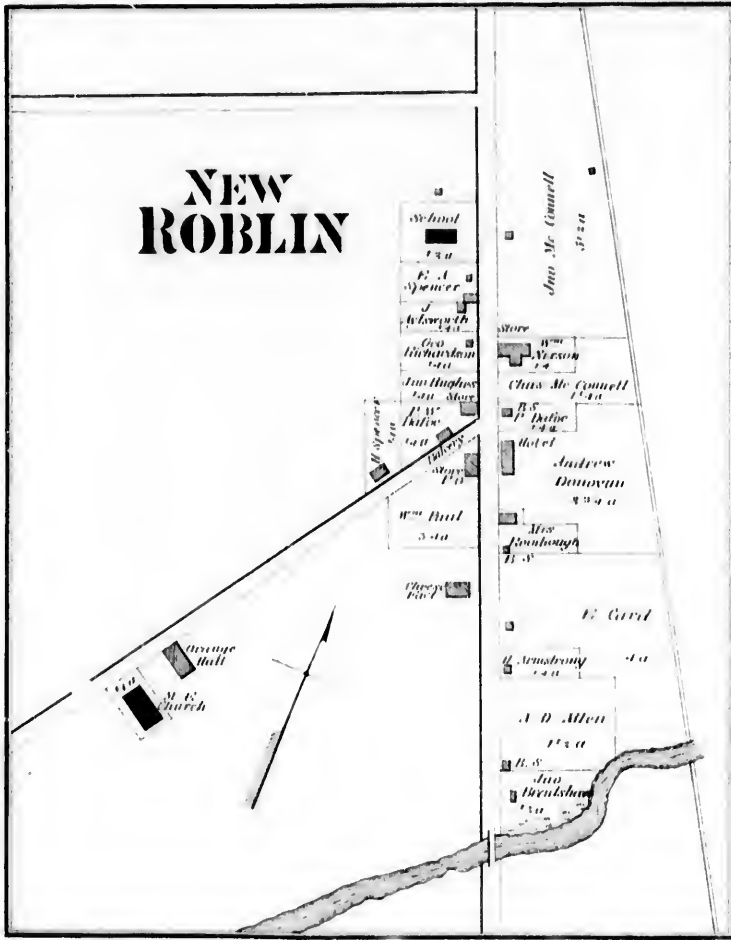


BELLROCK
 Part of lot 19 & 20, 11 Con
 & 14 lot 19, 10 Con.
 PORTLAND TP
 Site 3 chains to an inch



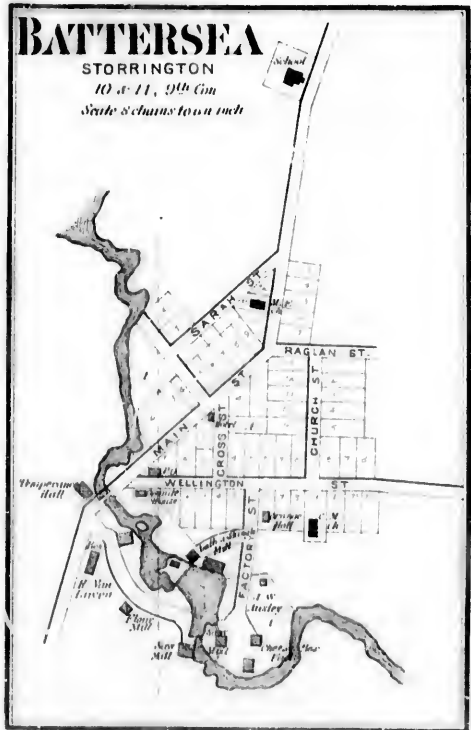


NEW ROBLIN

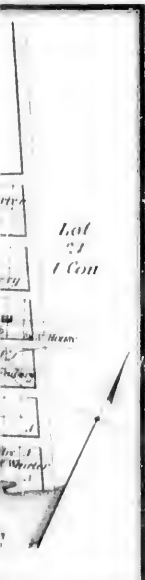


BATTERSEA

STORRINGTON
10 & 11, 9th Cir
State claims to a rock



Lot
27
1 Con

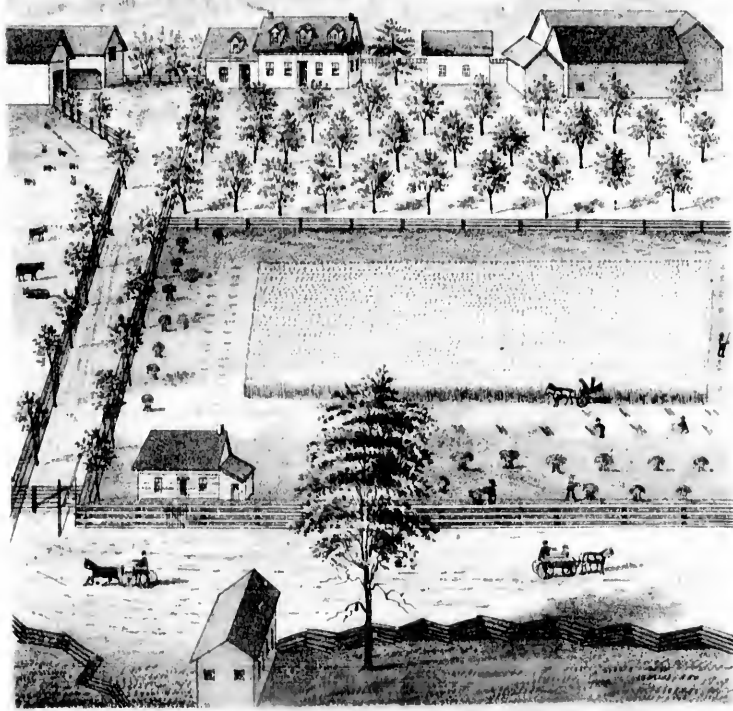




FARM RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER GLENN, AMHERST ISLAND, ONT.



FARM R



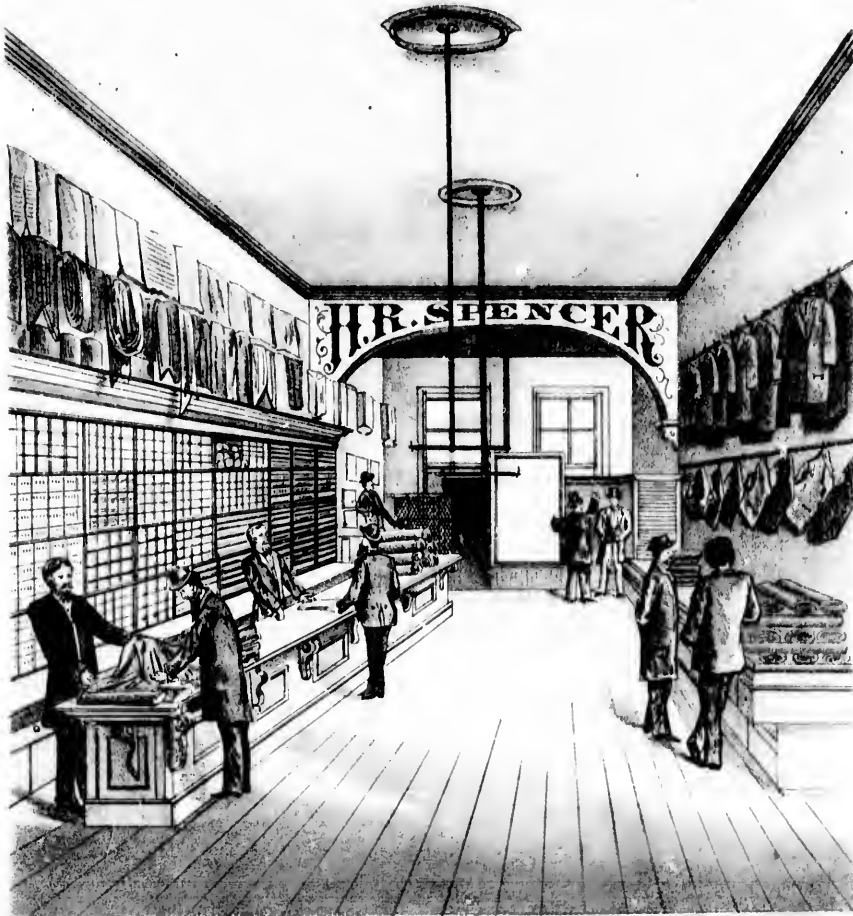
FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM SPOONER, KINGSTON, ONT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN Mc RORY, LOUGHBOROUGH TP. ONT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF H. R. SPENCER'S CLOTHING & GENTS FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, DUNDAS ST. NAPANEE, ONT.

PATRON'S DIRECTORY

OF

FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON COUNTIES.

GIVING NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE CITIES AND VILLAGES, A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR BUSINESS, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WHO PATRONIZE THIS ATLAS.

KINGSTON CITY.

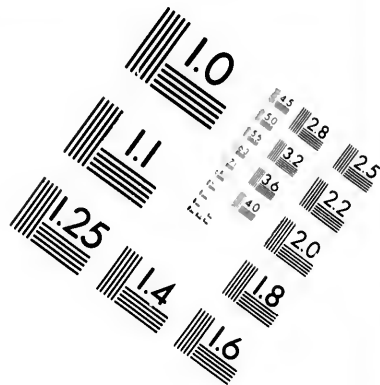
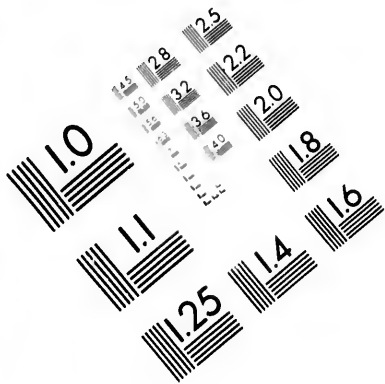
NAME	COR	LOT	BUSINESS	P. O. Address	NATIVITY	NAME	COR	LOT	BUSINESS	P. O. Address	NATIVITY	Date of Entry
	Kingston City		Police Station, Dept. of Fisheries, C. C. Kenney			W. G. G.			Inspector of Public Schools,	Kingston, Canada,		1871
			Dealer in Agricultural Implements, &c.		Canada	Kirkpatrick M.			Dealer in Fine Goods,			1873
			See also Mechanics and Millinery			Lindsay, J. M.	Princess Street		Carriage Builder,			1873
			1. Furniture, &c.			Lindsay, H. W.	Wellington Street		Brush Manufacturer,			1875
			2. Metal Caskets, Business Kests, 1877			Leson, E. F.	Queen Street		Clerk			1876
			3. Upholstery and Print Dealer,		Kingston,	1876	Level, J. H. M. D.	Princess Street	Physician,			1876
			4. Barber and Hair Dresser,		F. States	1879	Law, Edward,	Victoria Street	Rope Manufacturer	Scotland,		1875
			5. Dealer in Book and Stationery,		Ontario	1877	Livinston, Chas.	Brook Street	Merchant Tailor			1874
			6. Stationery			MacDonald, Sir J. A.						
			7. Manager of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington			McIntyre, John	King Street		Mayor of Kingston, Barrister,	Canada,		
			8. Agent for Liverpool, London and			Mac, C. & Co.			Mfg. of Organs and Dealers in Pianos,			
			9. 1. Goods Imported and Exported,			Mac, Charles				England,		1844
			2. Carriage Builders, Spring Riders,			MacAnby, Thomas	King Street		Bookseller and Bookbinder,	Ireland,		1850
			3. and Exp. Trade			McKelvey, John	Princess Street		Ex-Mayor of Kingston	Ontario,		
			4. Iron and Steel			Mung, E. & Co.	Car. Ont. & Johnston		Vinglo-American Hotel,	Canada,		1846
			5. Bricks		Canada	1847	McIntosh, B.	Bagot Street	Veterinary Surgeon,	Scotland,		1869
			6. (James McNeil & Co. Dealers in Saw A			Martin, A.	Princess Street		Merchant	England,		1855
			7. Geo. M. M. M. Co. Ex. & Co.			McFarlane, J. H.	Queen St. Wharf		Forwarder	Scotland,		1877
			8. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.									

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

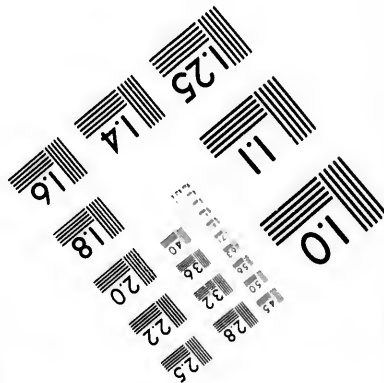
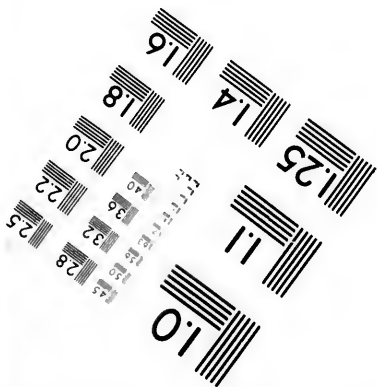
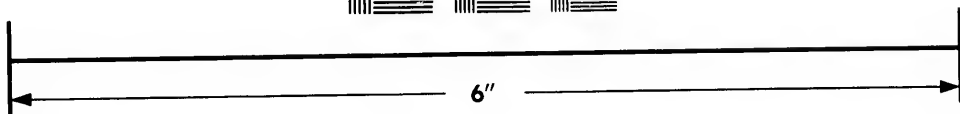
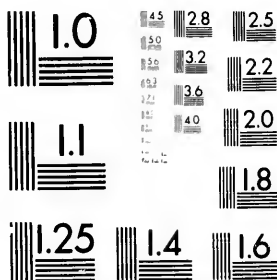
Table listing residents of Kingston Township with columns for NAME, CON., LOT, BUSINESS, P. O. ADDRESS, NATIVITY, NAME, CON., LOT, BUSINESS, P. O. ADDRESS, NATIVITY.

PITTSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

Table listing residents of Pittsburgh Township with columns for NAME, CON., LOT, BUSINESS, P. O. ADDRESS, NATIVITY, NAME, CON., LOT, BUSINESS, P. O. ADDRESS, NATIVITY.



**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

4.5
3.0
2.8
3.2
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.8

1.7
1.0
0.7

PITTSBURGH TOWNSHIP—Continued.

Table listing residents of Pittsburgh Township. Columns include NAME, CON. LOT, BUSINESS, P. O. Address, NATIVITY, NAME, CON. LOT, BUSINESS, P. O. Address, NATIVITY, Date of Arrival.

STORRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Table listing residents of Storrington Township. Columns include NAME, CON. LOT, BUSINESS, P. O. Address, NATIVITY, NAME, CON. LOT, BUSINESS, P. O. Address, NATIVITY, Date of Arrival.

PORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Table listing patrons in Portland Township with columns for Name, Con, Lot, Business, P.O. Address, Nativity, Date, Name, Con, Lot, Business, P.O. Address, Nativity, Date.

HINCHENBROOK.

Table listing patrons in Hinchensbrook with columns for Name, Con, Lot, Business, P.O. Address, Nativity, Date, Name, Con, Lot, Business, P.O. Address, Nativity, Date.

BEDFORD.

Table listing patrons in Bedford with columns for Name, Con, Lot, Business, P.O. Address, Nativity, Date, Name, Con, Lot, Business, P.O. Address, Nativity, Date.

Vertical list of names on the right margin: Ashley, Abbott, Aykroyd, Abbott, Boyd, Break, Boyd, Buckley, Berry, Bullis, Baker, Brieche, Bridges, Barnston, Barrett, Bilton, Baulton, Crawford, Charles, Cranston, Cooley, Cattano, Crawford, Casey, Daily, Doughton, Domes, Davis, Dawson, Dawson, Densh, Dent, Eccles, Fraser, Follon, Friend, Fossett, Girdler, Grant, Green, Grimsh, Godfre, Going, Grant, George, Grims, Horne, Harris, Hutch, Buck, Hanb, Hende, Hutch, Healy, Hitch, Harris, Crosie, Flynn, Hines, Loyst, Boon, Clark, Delin, Gidf, Hays, Kelb, Moor, Mills, Newt, Osborn, Park.

WOLFE ISLAND TOWNSHIP.

	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY
1895	Ashley, J. T.	8	5	Farmer.	Wolfe Island	Canada	1847 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1819	Abbott, W. E.	1	8				1846 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1824	Aykroyd, Samuel.	6	2	Teacher.			1846 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1829	Abbott, James.	8	3	Farmer.	Kingston	Canada	1847 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1841	Baker, Edward.	6	2	Farmer.			1848 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1841	Baker, Edward J.	Marysville.					1848 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1849	Boyd, Robert.	19	7	Farmer.			1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1822	Brooke, J. G.	19	7	Farmer.			1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1844	Boyd, Jacob.	11	1				1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1822	Bueky, John.	11	1				1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1822	Berry, James.	15	2	Master, Carpenter and Farmer.	Kingston	Canada	1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1822	Bullis, Robert.	9	1	Farmer.	England		1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1849	Baker, John.	7	1	Farmer.	Ireland		1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1849	Baker, John.	7	1	Farmer.	Ireland		1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1849	Baker, John.	7	1	Farmer.	Ireland		1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1849	Baker, John.	7	1	Farmer.	Ireland		1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada
1849	Baker, John.	7	1	Farmer.	Ireland		1849 H. C. J. J. J.	18	1 2	Farmer and Commission.	Wolfe Island	Canada

OLDEN TOWNSHIP.

	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY
1822	Orosler, W. G.	3	13		Main Grove.		1829 Perry, William B.	7	15	Farmer.	Arden	Ontario
1819	Flynn, Gilbert.	2	13				1841 Paul, Robert	4	9	Boxe of Knives and Farmer	Arden	Ontario
1848	Haines, George.	4	12	Farmer.	Arden.	Ontario.	1848 Sox, Charles A.	1	7	Farmer	Arden	Ontario
1823	Loyst, W. N.	2	14				1843 Sanderson, H. B.	1	14	Farmer	Arden	Ontario

KENEBECK TOWNSHIP.

	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY
1844	Boonhauer, Andrew.	7	16	Farmer.	Arden.	Ontario.	1829 Perry, William B.	7	15	Farmer.	Arden	Ontario
1822	Clark, John Thomas.	5	13				1841 Paul, Robert	4	9	Boxe of Knives and Farmer	Arden	Ontario
1841	Clark, Daniel.	6	10				1848 Sox, Charles A.	1	7	Farmer	Arden	Ontario
1848	Deline, Edward.	9	17				1843 Sanderson, H. B.	1	14	Farmer	Arden	Ontario
1848	Godfrey, John.	9	12				1824 Scott, Daniel.	6	17	Shoemaker	Stoddard	Ontario
1841	Hays, W. R.	11	16				1842 Smith, George.	5	8	Mitler.	Arden	Ontario
1846	Keller, J. W.						1840 Wood, Elias.	6	8	Farmer, Counsellor of Kenebeck.	Arden	Ontario
1839	Moore, Jacob P.			Proprietor of Queen's Hotel.			1829 Warmouth, Nathaniel.			Blacksmith		
1841	Miller, George E.	9		Carpenter and Farmer.			1857 Walker, B. E.	11	14	Farmer.		
1841	Mills, W. B.	8	18	Gen'l Farmer, Postmaster, Merchant.			1828 Williams, James.			Mill Owner.		
1848	Newton, Richard.			Mill Owner and Farmer.			1827 Woodcock, George.	4	8	Farmer.		
1828	Oshorn, D.			Proprietor of Osborne House.			1841 Yott, Lewis.	2	1	Mariner and Farmer.		
1828	Parks, James M.	5	2	Farmer.								

NAPANEE.

Table listing patrons in Napanee with columns for NAME, CON, LOT, BUSINESS, P.O. Address, NATIVITY, Date of Nat, NAME, CON, LOT, BUSINESS, P.O. Address, NATIVITY, Date of Nat.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

Table listing patrons in Richmond Township with columns for NAME, CON, LOT, BUSINESS, P.O. Address, NATIVITY, Date of Nat, NAME, CON, LOT, BUSINESS, P.O. Address, NATIVITY, Date of Nat.

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Table listing patrons in Ernestown Township with columns for NAME, CON, LOT, BUSINESS, P.O. Address, NATIVITY, Date of Nat, NAME, CON, LOT, BUSINESS, P.O. Address, NATIVITY, Date of Nat.

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP. Continued.

Table with columns: NAME, CON., LOT., BUSINESS, P.O. Address, NATIVITY, NAME, CON., LOT., BUSINESS, P.O. Address, NATIVITY. Lists numerous individuals with their respective details.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP, Continued.

Table listing residents of Camden Township, including columns for Name, Con., Lot, Business, P.O. Address, Nativity, Name, Con., Lot, Business, and P.O. Address/Nativity. The table is organized into two columns and includes entries from 1823 to 1841.

ADOLPHUSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of nat.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of nat.
Allison, H. H.,	1	17	Farmer,	Adolphustown,	Ontario,	1826	Hull, Thomas,	5	19	Farmer,	Gosport,	Ontario,	1819
Allison, D. W.,	Village Adolph.		Retired,	"	"	1823	Hermann, A. N.	1	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	New York	1811
Bygott, T. W.,	3	20	Farmer,	"	England,	1861	Murdock, William,	1	14	Farmer,	Adolphustown	Ontario,	1810
Bogart, M.,	4	18	"	Gosport,	Ontario,	1842	McMurrin, John,	4	20	"	Gosport,	Ireland,	1848
Bogart, M. C.,	1	18	"	"	"	1842	McMurrin, James,	4	20	"	"	"	1854
Bogart, Lewis L.,	4	17	General Farmer,	"	"	1801	Mulroy, W. S.,	3	31	"	Adolphustown	Ontario,	1813
Carr, Amelia,	2	17	Farmer's Wife,	Adolphustown,	"	1861	Outwater, S. M.,	3	22	"	"	"	1837
Casey, George M.,	4	23	Farmer,	Gosport,	"	1852	Peterson, William,	3	14	"	"	"	1806
Casey, W. H.,	4	23	"	"	"	1821	Platt, Percival,	3	15	"	"	England,	1836
Dorland, Samuel,	3	24	"	Adolphustown,	"	1853	Robinson, William,	1	13	"	"	Ontario,	1829
Davis, Archibald,	2	16	"	"	"	1822	Roblin, Jacob D.,	1	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	"	1837
Drury, W. R.,	3	3	"	"	"	1852	Butter, A.,	3	28	Farmer,	"	"	1835
Greif, Andrew,	1	18	"	"	"	1813	Switzer, William,	4	16	"	"	"	1843
Giles, Thomas P.,	1	Village,	Prox. Land Surveyor,	"	Scotland,	1810	Sodg, Henry B.,	1	14	"	"	"	1848
German, G. M.,	1	22	Farmer,	Gosport,	New York,	1848	Sherman, J. J.,	4	26	"	Gosport,	"	1851
Haight, D.,	2	14	"	Adolphustown,	Ontario,	1852	Smith, Thomas,	3	14	"	Adolphustown,	England,	1859
Hermann, A.,	4	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Gosport,	New York,	1831	Trampour, S. W.,	3	21	"	"	"	1818
Hawley, Samuel E.,	1	18	General Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1825	Trampour, Jacob H.,	3	21	"	"	Ontario,	1830
Huyek, John,	5	15	Farmer,	"	"	1861	Trampour, Thos. D.	3	27	"	"	"	1824

KALADAR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of nat.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of nat.
Anderson, Jacob,	6	1	Farmer,	Clare View,	Ontario,	1828	Jessard, Moses,	3	21	1 Councilman of Kaladar, Merchant,	Flinton,	Ontario,	1836
Brasley, Charles,	4	20	"	Flinton,	"	1824	" and Farmer,	"	"	"	"	"	1821
Bossley, Frank,	Flinton,		Hotel Keeper,	"	"	1848	Loyd, Elias,	5	21	Farmer,	"	"	1833
Carswell, John A.,	10	26	Councilman, Grist and Saw Mill,	Glastonbury,	"	1829	Miller, P. W.,	6	21	Ex-Receiver, Farmer,	"	"	1834
Cassida, John,	7	21	Farmer,	Flinton,	Ireland,	1858	Presley, James,	8	26	Farmer,	Kaladar,	"	1844
Campbell, William,	Flinton,		1 Merchant and Blacksmith, Treasurer of Township,	"	Ontario,	1842	Ryall, Joseph,	1	14	"	Flinton,	"	1849
Cassida, Thomas,	7	21	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1854	Roloff, Ockey M.,	7	22	"	"	Germany,	1859
Danham, Thomas F.,	7	28	Bailiff, Postmaster, and Farmer,	Kaladar,	Ontario,	1838	Sedgwick, Daniel,	Flinton,		Saw Mill and Grist Mill,	"	England,	1811
Danham, E. P.,	7	28	Justice of Peace, Ex-Receiver,	"	"	1811	Sedore, Richard,	3	19	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1828
Drury, William,	3	18	Farmer,	Flinton,	"	1848	Scouten, S. B.,	7	12	Ex-Receiver,	"	"	"
Dufor, Andrew,	3	14	"	"	"	1808	Williams, John A.,	7	19	Farmer,	"	"	1851
Dufor, John,	3	14	"	"	"	1856	York, Zebediah M.,	Flinton,		Blacksmith,	"	"	1843
Howell, James,	2	15	Painter and Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1852							

LEEDS COUNTY.—CROSBY.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of nat.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of nat.
Allen, C. R.,			Civil Engineer and Surveyor,	Peoria, Ill.,	U. States,		Chaffey, John,			Lumber Dealer,	Scotland,		1851